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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1871. NO. 316.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Abdication of Francis Joseph.

Emancipation of Slaves in Brazil.

Colliery Explosion in England.

Several Persons Killed and Wounded

Wreck of the Ship Hespers—All on Board Lost.

Emancipation of Slaves in Brazil.

LISBON, September 28.—The steamer from Rio de Janeiro brings the news that the Brazilian Chambers and Chamber of Deputies have adopted the bill for the emancipation of the slaves.

Abdication of Francis Joseph.

VIENNA, September 27.—A rumor is current here that Emperor Francis Joseph is seriously disposed to abdicate the throne. The cause is assigned to despondency at his ungrateful task for the constitutional crisis which threatens the dissolution of the Austrian Empire.

The Brig Manly Wrecked on Drogheda Bar—Heroic Conduct of a Lady.

LONDON, September 28.—The brig Manly was wrecked to-day on Drogheda bar, in plain sight of lifeboat men, who refused to go to her assistance during the prevalence of the gale. SIX men were carried off the bank by the surf and drowned. A lady put on from shore in a small boat and at the risk of her own life saved one of the men left on board the vessel.

Fire Damp Explosion—Great Loss of Life.

BERNE, September 28.—A terrible explosion of fire damp occurred to-day in one of the mines at Monts Grisons, Switzerland. Thirty persons were killed.

The Protestant League in Germany.

BERLIN, September 28.—The Protestant League is in course of formation in Germany, the object of which is the expulsion of the Jesuits from the country.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, September 28.—The Home Secretary, in a speech last evening, advocated the most cordial, friendly relations with the United States. He said there was now a fair prospect for the amicable settlement of all questions in dispute between the two countries.

An amicable settlement of the dispute between the workmen and their employers at Newcastle is probable.

A colliery explosion occurred to-day at Dewsbury, Yorkshire. Several persons were killed, and others wounded.

Napoleon still remains at Torquay. He has suffered severely from rheumatism.

The Princess Alexandra leaves London to-morrow for the Highlands, to be absent about a month.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that Russia is about calling in all the officers and men of her army who are furloughed in order to test the efficiency of mobilization.

The ship Hespers has been totally wrecked on the island of Spiker Oog, at the mouth of the Weser, and all on board were lost.

Heavy gales prevailed last night, and it is feared that many vessels have been wrecked.

ROME, September 28.—Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Ambassador to France, has left Paris on account of the illness of his wife.

MADRID, September 28.—The King opens the Spanish Cortes on Monday.

MADRID, September 28.—It is reported that Senor Sagasta has renounced the candidature for the presidency of the Spanish Cortes, which opens on Monday next. It is known that the Carlist members will cast their votes in blank at the election.

VIENNA, September 28.—The Austrian Council will by the Government from Algeria are of a satisfactory nature.

CALCUTTA, September 28.—The assassin of the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Calcutta has been convicted and sentenced to death.

LONDON, September 28.—From miners in Staffordshire have been conferences with employers as an advance at ten per cent. in wages, and are to be given a further increase as iron rises proportionally by the shipping list.

MUNICH, September 28.—The Kingdom of Bavaria is about to recall the Legation from the Vatican, and will in future be represented only as a portion of the German Empire.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 28.—The steamship Parthen, from New York, touched at Queenstown.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 28.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England has increased to 4 per cent. The bullion of specie now in the vault is £21,407,000. Consols 92⅞ @ 93; 5-20s of '65 92⅞ @ 93; 5-20s of '67 92; 10-40s 89¾.

FRANKFORT, September 28.—Bonds 92 9½.

PARIS, September 28.—Rentes 56 francs 42 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 28.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9¾d.; orleans 9¾d.

Breadstuffs firmer. California white wheat 10s 10d; red western spring 10s 6d. Flour 24s 6d.

Provisions firm.

ANTWERP, September 28.—Petroleum 51 francs.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 27, 1871, 7:30 P.M.

The high barometer which existed Wednesday afternoon in the Mississippi Valley has extended eastward and southward to the Gulf coast and Pennsylvania. The low barometer north of Lake Ontario has moved northeastward; that in southern Florida southeastward. The pressure is apparently stationary and falling from Kansas to the Gulf coast. Easterly winds have prevailed from New England westward, with northerly winds south of this region, and northeast winds on the Gulf. Light clouds have extended from the lower lakes to the Gulf and the east Atlantic this afternoon; clearing weather in southern Florida. Partially cloudy and clear weather is reported from the remaining stations. Northeast to southeast winds have probably been experienced during the night from Lake Michigan to Lake Superior, but telegraphic communication with upper Michigan is still uninterrupted.

PROBABILITIES.

A rising barometer and clear weather will probably continue on Friday in the Southern and Gulf States; partially cloudy and clear weather in the Middle States; cloudy weather, clearing and cooler in England, with westerly winds. The barometer will probably fall from Wisconsin to Arkansas and southward, with fresh easterly winds on the upper lakes by Friday afternoon.

OHIO POLITICS.

General Ewing Speaks at Mansfield.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 28, 1871.

The Democrats of this place held a meeting in Miller's Hall to-night, addressed by General Thomas Ewing. The attendance was rather slim, not over a hundred and fifty being present, a majority of whom were Republicans, and not a single lady being present. The speaker started out by declaring that the Republican party was in the hands of thieves, and proceeding the questions which are before the people, and those brought out during the war. His remarks were particularly confined to the question of the war debt and the burdens of the laboring classes, in the usual strain of the Democratic orators of the day. No enthusiasm was manifested.

WASHINGTON COUNTY FAIR.

Creditable Display—Knap's Battery on the Grounds.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Pa., September 28, 1871.

The county fair, which has been in progress for two days past, closed to-day. A large crowd of people was immense. The morning train on the Pittsburgh road had seven passenger cars packed full. The Chartiers also brought a great crowd. The display of stock was very good. There was a large display of agricultural implements. In most of the departments, however, there was less to be seen than usual. Knap's Battery, which was on the ground, was and made a very creditable appearance.

BASE BALL TOURNAMENT.

Grand Gathering of Base Ballists at Wooster.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., September 28, 1871.

The base ball tournament of the State, held in our city to-day, was a success. Over one thousand spectators were on the ground. The Mohicans, of West Salem, won the first prize, and the Stars, of Smithville, the second. Much enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. H. Blackburn's umpiring gave universal satisfaction. It was a regular gala day for our base ballists and their numerous admirers.

A JUDGE ROBBED.

House of Judge Geddes, at Mansfield, O. Robbed by Burglars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 28, 1871.

Last night burglars entered the house of Judge Geddes, and after making a meal of the good things contained in the cupboard, carried off about one hundred and fifty dollars of silverware. No clue as yet to the perpetrators.

POLITICAL.

John Quincy Adams Accepts.

BOSTON, September 28.—John Quincy Adams has written a letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

It is rumored that the firm of Charles Vizen & Co., of Philadelphia, has failed. The oil number of the firm is unchanged since Saturday.

G. W. Phillips's foundry mills at Piltsmont, N. Y., were burned Wednesday night. Loss $20,000.

Montgomery, Ala., is draped in mourning for the death of Lamar, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

The General Ticket Agents' Convention, in session at Philadelphia, will elect officers for the ensuing year to-day.

Governor Warmouth states that there are only five cases of yellow fever in New Orleans, and that there is no danger of the disease becoming epidemic. Collector Casey and the President of the Board of Health corroborate this.

Two negroes, charged with burning a church, were taken from jail at Winchester, Tenn., by a party of masked men, on Wednesday night, and hung.

The doctors at St. Louis have been consulting over a case of the alleged miraculous cure of a young woman in a convent in that city when at the point of death from the effects of a tumor. Three Catholic physicians are certain that there was a supernatural satisfaction, but several others, not Catholics, are of a different opinion, and while not agreeing as to the nature of the affliction, accord in expressing the belief that the cure was one of nature's freaks and no miracle of any sort.

SYRACUSE.

The Republican State Convention.

A FULL TICKET NOMINATED.

Action of the Greeley Wing.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., September 28.—The Republican State Convention assembled at 9:30 this morning. It was observed that John A. Griswold was not present. Isaac H. Bailey, of New York, characterized the rejected delegation as instrumentals of Tammany. He thought there was nothing lost by their withdrawal. He called up the resolution allowing the remaining delegation a full vote. Sigismund Kaltenbach opposed this resolution, as there were many excellent men in the withdrawing delegation whom he hoped to see return. The chair stated that the resolution had been withdrawn. Some of the Mr. Lawrence delegation expressed their willingness to remain in the Convention. A permanent organization was then effected by the election of Andrew D. White as President. The Convention then proceeded to make the nominations. Francis S. Thayer was nominated for Secretary of State, the mover of his nomination stating that he was the only Republican Senator who voted against the New York City Charter. In the interest of harmony, however, the name of Thayer was not pressed, and that of G. Hilton Scribner was presented and adopted as the candidate for Secretary of State. Mr. Hopkins was then nominated as candidate for Comptroller.

At this stage Mr. Turbush announced that the delegation from the First, Third, Sixth and Eighth districts of Kings county would withdraw from the convention, owing to its last night's action. Mr. Oakey said the contesting delegates were the only republicans, and had been fairly contested by the convention.

Thomas E. Raines was nominated for Treasurer and Francis C. Barlow was nominated for Attorney General. Henry Smith and E. H. Roberts received the nominations for State Engineer and Surveyor General. Wm. Barlow was nominated for Canal Commissioner, and Thomas Kirkpatrick for State Prison Inspector. In all votes the names of both contesting delegations from New York were called. The members of the State Committee were then announced for which the resolutions were submitted and adopted. The Convention then adjourned.

Roscoe Conkling made a speech after adjournment, eulogizing the Republican party. He said the withdrawing delegations would come back again.

ACTION OF THE GREELEY WING.

The Greeley Committee had a meeting at nine o'clock this morning, which was largely attended. The Chairman, Stefan Miller, Gerrit Smith, Stewart and Ira O. Miller, expressed their dissatisfaction with the manner in which the delegates were treated by the Convention. Mr. Stewart, whose address was loudly applauded, said that the Lawrence delegation had not withdrawn unadvisedly, and that they would never go back on the present footing. The keeping of the delegations was the work of the whole crowd, based frauds ever devised by any Senator, or any other man. An allusion to the Massachusetts Convention brought forth the cry that the contest was the members and Senators of that State do not go on to the floor of the Convention to act as whippers-in.

A delegate from Tompkins county said that the delegation from that county, though not organized with the committee, could not leave the convention.

Mr. Miller said: "Let us come out distinctly, not only against Tammany Hall corruption, but against Hoffman and Tammany Hall democracy."

An enforcement was had until eleven o'clock. The Greeley delegation held a meeting, and elected ex-Lieut Governor Dorsey President and Clinton Fortesh Secretary.

General Palmer moved the appointment of a committee on resolutions. Mr. Hutchins took the floor and proceeded to speak against the action of the opposing factions. He said he favored the construction of a railroad from Albany to Buffalo that should be built by the convention of a special committee of five to report to-day for action.

In addition to this report the Committee express the decided conviction that whatever gauge be adopted upon, uniformity would be most conducive to the interests of the whole people of the several cities of our lines. The report and resolutions explain the reasons for the action of the Committee, and finally adopted.

Judge Hammond, of Georgia, offered a resolution that the United States and localities which had not already adopted a system of public schools be recommended to do so at once. Adopted.

Mr. Spencer offered a resolution from the Committee on Inferior Lines of Water Communication submitted a report. The report says a careful review of the evidence obtained by the Committee in examining bars from the mouth of the Mississippi river, satisfies the committee that dredging is at least only a temporary expedient, and a ship canal connecting the Mississippi river with the ocean is a national commercial necessity that should be constructed and maintained at national cost, free of tolls, commanding with a resolution that Congress at its next session should appropriate four millions dollars for the work, and providing for a special committee to proceed to the examination of canal routes. On the subjects of the dames river and Kanawha improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, the report recommends the improvement of the Louisville and Cincinnati Canal, and favors the action of the last session of Congress for a ship canal between Chesapeake and Ohio bays. The report, after briefly reciting the importance of this matter, which will be only thirty-two miles in length, and rendering the importance of the Hudson River Railroad, puts into strict economy, recommends that Congress be requested to cause a survey of the proposed improvement, and if found practicable, that it be constructed.

Bernard Johnson addressed the convention on the subject, after which adjournment was taken to eight o'clock P. M.

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Hon. W. A. Wallace says he will spend ten thousand dollars in the Legislative districts nominees for Assembly in Huntingdon and Blair counties. The Democratic policy of sacrificing everything else in order to secure control of the Legislature daily becomes more apparent.

A Labor Reform convention assembled in Wilkesbarre on Monday, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket. The attendance was small, many conflicting elements were developed, and no nominating adjourned without making any nominations.

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The following is the Republican ticket in Elk county: Associate Judge, J. V. Houk; County Treasurer, C. Hyde; Sheriff, Robert Norcross; Commissioner, J. L. Brown; Auditor, Thomas Irwin.

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"PIUS" TRICKS.

How the Pope Created a Saint.

It is one thing to be piously shrewd, but it is another thing to be shrewd without piety. The *Cadet Catholic*, of Turin, apparently prefers to the latter. This journal has been congratulating its readers, and Catholics generally, that this year the 15th of August had been celebrated religiously in France for the first time since the first year of the reign of Augustus. It adds that this national holiday was instituted by Louis XIII, by royal ordinance of February 10, 1638, in order to place France under the protection of the Virgin; that in 1792, when Napoleon, and after him the Third, had transformed it into a festival of the dynasty, from which it now reverts to its original and pious purpose. The true history of this festival, which, among other things, shows how shrewd, upon necessity, the priesthood itself could be, is as follows: The concordat of 1803 having been ratified August 15, the French bishops were exceedingly desirous of commemorating in a single festival the birth and marriage of the Emperor. Pedissus were easily gotten up in all the dioceses of France, and forwarded to the Minister of Public Worship, asking permission to dedicate chapels to the saint for whom the school of each petitioner had been afterwards baptized; however, not a book could be found in all the Catholic libraries containing the legend of St. Napoleon, not even the Roman martyrology making mention of him. Cardinal Fesch, uncle of the Emperor, was French Ministry of Public Worship at Paris, and by him to the Cardinal legate, who in turn applied to the Pope. The Holy Father thereupon caused a document to be drawn up, from the martyrologies and ancient writers, to be appended to the decree, which instituted the Emperor's festival, instructing all France, till then completely ignorant of it, that under the Emperors Decletian and Maximian, during the cruel persecution which they decreed against the disciples of Jesus Christ, a considerable number of courageous confessors had suffered martyrdom in the city of Alexandria in Egypt. Among these was found the name of Napoleon, a Roman name which, according to the mode of pronunciation introduced into Italy in the Middle Ages, had been gradually transformed into *Napole*, and finally into the Italian *Napoleone*. This is the manner in which the Pope created a saint to order. Of course they are learned.

Messrs. Reed & Co.'s jewelry store, on the first floor, and the stock somewhat injured. A number of clocks were carrying off the principal portion of the stock. The loss will not be large.

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BRUSHTON.

The New Station House to be Erected.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has broken ground for the erection of a new station house at Brushton, which it is expected will be completed in the course of two months from date. The station house is situated between Homewood and Wilkinsburg. In Wilkins township, a few rods east of the city line, and is a little over six miles from the Union Depot. Mayor Brush, it was a tract of seven acres at this point, and in whose honor the station was named, has donated a suitable lot to the company, upon which to build the station, and the house will be erected in accordance with the plan of the Fifth Avenue Opera House, attached the large house being 50 feet in front by a stream of water playing on the canvas.

The first story has recently been occupied by Mr. Dempsey, as a carpenter shop and stableroom, but he had removed his stock to his new stable, but further, above Southland street. The charter oak Life Insurance Company's warehouse, is now a part of this room, and their carpets and other furniture have been considerably damaged. Of course they are insured.

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BALTIMORE.

National Commercial Convention.

Report on the Subject of Railroads.

Interior Lines of Water Communication.

BALTIMORE, September 28.—The National Commercial Convention assembled at ten o'clock this morning. Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, appeared and took his seat as a delegate.

Resolutions were offered relative to making Pittsburgh a port of entry and establishing bonded warehouses; relative to the necessity of the speedy completion of the Washington and Ohio Railroad from Washington City to the Ohio river.

Mr. Howard, of Missouri, offered a resolution calling the attention of Congress to the increasing power of the great railroad corporations of the country, their absorption of all other lines of road, and the necessity of restricting their powers, and the establishment of a national tariff of fares and freights.

Ex-Governor Stannard, of Missouri, submitted the report of the Committee on Railroads, embodied in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Convention recommend to Railroad Transportation Companies to so reduce the local rates of freight and passage as to give them a larger proportion to through rates.

Resolved, That a liberal commercial spirit should prevail between the different States in granting reciprocal rights of way across their territory to all railroads, and that an air-line railroad from Cincinnati to Chattanooga is a work conducive to the general welfare, especially to that of the South, this Convention disclaiming any purpose to indicate the authority under which said air-line railroad should be constructed.

Resolved, That this convention is fully persuaded of the feasibility and desirability of a railroad chain extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and lying entirely to the south of the Central Pacific, and will most heartily hail its connection as a public duty and necessary portion of a truly national railroad system.

Mr. Stannard also submitted the report of the subcommittee on Narrow Gauge Railroads. The report states that this class of roads have been of great use in bringing into railroad connection sections of our country where the physical geography of the country would make the construction of wide gauge roads a work of difficulty, either from great cost or sparseness of population, and recommends, in view of the great importance of the subject and lack of reliable information, that a committee be appointed by the convention of a special committee of five to report to-day for action.

In addition to this report the Committee express the decided conviction that whatever gauge be adopted upon, uniformity would be most conducive to the interests of the whole people of the several cities of our lines. The report and resolutions explain the reasons for the action of the Committee, and finally adopted.

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"PIUS" TRICKS.

How the Pope Created a Saint.

It is one thing to be piously shrewd, but it is another thing to be shrewd without piety. The *Cadet Catholic*, of Turin, apparently prefers to the latter. This journal has been congratulating its readers, and Catholics generally, that this year the 15th of August had been celebrated religiously in France for the first time since the first year of the reign of Augustus. It adds that this national holiday was instituted by Louis XIII, by royal ordinance of February 10, 1638, in order to place France under the protection of the Virgin; that in 1792, when Napoleon, and after him the Third, had transformed it into a festival of the dynasty, from which it now reverts to its original and pious purpose. The true history of this festival, which, among other things, shows how shrewd, upon necessity, the priesthood itself could be, is as follows: The concordat of 1803 having been ratified August 15, the French bishops were exceedingly desirous of commemorating in a single festival the birth and marriage of the Emperor. Pedissus were easily gotten up in all the dioceses of France, and forwarded to the Minister of Public Worship, asking permission to dedicate chapels to the saint for whom the school of each petitioner had been afterwards baptized; however, not a book could be found in all the Catholic libraries containing the legend of St. Napoleon, not even the Roman martyrology making mention of him. Cardinal Fesch, uncle of the Emperor, was French Ministry of Public Worship at Paris, and by him to the Cardinal legate, who in turn applied to the Pope. The Holy Father thereupon caused a document to be drawn up, from the martyrologies and ancient writers, to be appended to the decree, which instituted the Emperor's festival, instructing all France, till then completely ignorant of it, that under the Emperors Decletian and Maximian, during the cruel persecution which they decreed against the disciples of Jesus Christ, a considerable number of courageous confessors had suffered martyrdom in the city of Alexandria in Egypt. Among these was found the name of Napoleon, a Roman name which, according to the mode of pronunciation introduced into Italy in the Middle Ages, had been gradually transformed into *Napole*, and finally into the Italian *Napoleone*. This is the manner in which the Pope created a saint to order. Of course they are learned.

Messrs. Reed & Co.'s jewelry store, on the first floor, and the stock somewhat injured. A number of clocks were carrying off the principal portion of the stock. The loss will not be large.

The Democrats in the counties of Monroe, Pike and Wayne are in a specially unhappy frame of mind just now. In each of those counties there are two Democratic candidates for Assembly in the field, and how to harmonize the contending elements is a question that puzzles the political sages. The *Times Herald* must do determine. To add to their troubles in Monroe county, the Republicans have nominated the Independent Democratic candidate for Assembly, Mr. Dietrick. In Carbon county the Republicans have nominated Mr. Packer, Jr., and will defeat the regular Democratic ticket.

The following is the Republican ticket in Elk county: Associate Judge, J. V. Houk; County Treasurer, C. Hyde; Sheriff, Robert Norcross; Commissioner, J. L. Brown; Auditor, Thomas Irwin.

The Butler *Citizen* says: "The announcement that the Hon. Samuel A. Purviance would be preached to the Native Americans of this county met our eye with pleasure; and here, long the home of the Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, it receives a prompt and hearty indorsement. As Hon. Schuyler Colfax was once mentioned in connection with a determination to be a candidate for renomination, and the next National Republican Convention, we can think of no better man for the place. And should the ticket as Mr. Purviance. In Western Pennsylvania he would be a tower of strength to our ticket in the approaching great campaign to 1872. If our friends of Philadelphia and the Eastern part of the State are determined to carry the State Convention toward presenting his name, the Western counties we know will be with us in the movement; and, should it result in making him our next candidate, we would have one whom it would be a pleasure to support. Mr. Purviance without knowing the feelings or wishes of Mr. Purviance in this matter, but are moved to say that if his merits are in one time properly made known, and the claims of Pennsylvania to the nomination properly pressed, there will be no reason why success should not crown the effort."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Settlers on the Public Lands.

Refunding and Abatement of Taxes.

Light Deficit in the Postoffice Department

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28, 1871.

Entries on the Public Lands.

It appears from statistics at the Land Department that nineteen thousand settlers made *bona fide* entries on public lands last year. Since the passage of the Homestead Act in 1862 there have been one hundred thousand entries. These alone make twenty thousand more landholders than there are in Great Britain.

Petitions for Abatement of Taxes.

Commissioner Pleasanton's suspension was the signal for filing a large amount of claims for refunding and abatement of taxes, which this office had disallowed. About two months of acting Commissioner Douglass's time has been taken up in hearing these cases, and decisions have been reserved in each. They will all be promulgated upon the return of Mr. Douglass in October.

Examinations at Annapolis.

The following additional candidates have passed their examinations successfully at the naval school: George Kennedy McGunnegle and Frank Sheldon Collins, Presidential appointees; William Brauers-reather, Illinois; William Alexander Glassford, Mississippi.

Deficit in the Postoffice Department.

The Postmaster General now expects the deficiency in his department the present year to fall below $3,000,000. Last year it was $6,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTMASTERS CHANGED.

The Postmaster General on Monday made the following appointments of postmasters in Pennsylvania: J. H. Morton, at Ten Mile, Washington county, vice A. C. Hagerty, resigned; R. F. Hill, at Candor, Washington county, vice W. B. Hill, resigned; E. L. Rosenberger, at Harleyville, Montgomery county, vice D. F. Meyer, resigned; J. J. Mohn, at Mountainville, Lehigh county, vice E. J. Seil, resigned; S. J. Kister, at Sassafrasville, Lehigh county, vice H. Rinehart, resigned; W. H. Redding, at Oliver's Grove, Cambria county, vice Mrs. E. Redding, resigned; A. A. Ford, at Creason, Cambria county, vice Mrs. H. Rinehart, resigned; J. Thomas, at Sewickley, Allegheny county, vice J. Agnew, resigned. The office at Oak Grove Furnace, Westmoreland county, has been discontinued, and papers are to go to Ligonier.

THE MIXED CLAIMS COMMISSION.

No cases will be heard by the United States and British Claims Commission before December. The rules adopted do not exclude any claims having the effect of a bar, but the claims of British subjects residing in the South during the late war will not exceed five millions of dollars.

FIRE ON FIFTH AVENUE

Reed's Jewelry Store, J. R. Foster & Co.'s Book Agency, and Office of Charter Oak Insurance Company Partially Damaged.

Last evening about seven o'clock fire was discovered issuing from No. 68 Fifth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets. The alarm was promptly given, the Fire Department was soon on the ground, and speedily extinguished. No. 68 is situated between the Pittsburgh Opera House and the *Chronicle* building on the east, and the main storeroom is occupied by James R. Reed & Co., the jewelry firm. The fire caught among some rubbish in the fourth or fifth story, and was considerable force for fifteen or twenty minutes. It was extinguished, however, before any great damage had been done.

Before the arrival of the fire engines, Mr. Beamer, of the Fifth Avenue Opera House, attached the large hose to his hydrant, and played a stream of water playing on the flames.

The building is principally used for storing lumber. In the front of this room a German gymnasium is conducted by Mr. Fuhrman, but his goods were not much damaged.

The third floor was occupied by Messrs. J. R. Foster & Co., as a book and periodicals agents. Their establishment was considerably damaged by water, but we understand their loss is covered by insurance.

The second story had been recently occupied by Mr. Dempsey, as a carpenter shop and stableroom, but he had removed his stock to his new stable, but further, above Southland street. The charter oak Life Insurance Company's warehouse is now a part of this room, and their carpets and other furniture have been considerably damaged. Of course they are insured.

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FATHER RICKEY AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Catholic Parents Forbidden to Send Their Children to the Hancock School, Conducted by Catholic Directors and Teachers.

Our readers are acquainted with the

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES I. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLELLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HIRAM K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

REPUBLICANS who are inclined to rank themselves among the absentees at the ensuing election, should think what may be the result. Let them run over one by one of the things of which they complain, and see how many of them are among the consequences of this kind of indifference, and they should ask themselves in all seriousness, will the success of a Democratic party afford the slightest relief? We wish we might know that henceforth the list of absent Republicans will be small indeed, not only as regards general elections, but local and primary elections. Our system of government contemplates that the people will take an active part in elections and never lose their interest. If property holders and the more orderly classes think it for their welfare to absent themselves, let them do it, but not complain of any result.

WE have all along felt certain that General BUTLER would be overtaken with a judgment, but we had no idea that the bolt would fall so suddenly, or with such severity. Yet here it is. That naval Rip Van Winkle, Hon. GIDEON WELLES, will contribute to the November *Galaxy* an article intended to demonstrate that General BUTLER cut but a very poor figure at the capture of New Orleans. This has hitherto been the crescent boast of the hero of the Crescent City—that whatever he may have done or failed to do, before or after that event—he was then and there a tall man. If now, while ruminating in his retirary at Lowell, on the "contingency which he had never permitted himself to contemplate," his reflections shall be further quickened by what Captain WELLES may reveal—and NEPTUNE sometimes hides strange secrets—the redoubtable General may perhaps acquire the power he so greatly needs, of learning "to see himself as others see him." Let us hope so. Assuredly—

"It wad fra' mony a blunder free him,
An' foolish notion."

ONCE more we call the attention of voters throughout the State to the fact that the third party Temperance movement has fallen still born upon the people; that the earnest, consistent leaders of the Temperance party everywhere repudiate and condemn it; and that every vote cast in its favor by a Republican is really a vote thrown for the Democratic party. The precise facts of the case have recently been presented to the people in an address issued by the State Central Committee, comprising many of the foremost names in Pennsylvania. They are, briefly, that in open violation of their obligations, and in contempt of the authority of the State Temperance Convention of last May, the *leaders of this third party* have precipitated the movement upon the political field, without a constituency, without funds, and without an object to be gained. The Committee state that there is "but one course for the Temperance men of Pennsylvania to follow—repudiate the ticket, and ignore the actions of any and all individuals." These are plain and honest words, and should be well heeded by the plain and honest men to whom they are addressed, as we feel confident they will be.

THE banner Republican State of the nation has averted its threatened calamity; and every well wisher of his country must feel a sense of relief and gratification at the defeat of General BUTLER'S audacious and unscrupulous ambition. Had he succeeded in dragooning the Convention into nominating him, it would have been a national misfortune as well as a keen humiliation to Massachusetts. Happily for both, the spirited and patriotic people of the old Bay State have most emphatically resented his insolent attempt to ride over them rough-shod, and we trust he will have grace long to remember the lesson. Whatever may have been the character of General BUTLER'S original claims upon the Republican party, he has certainly forfeited them by his egotism and impudence, and his wanton misrepresentation and abuse of all who opposed his self-seeking schemes. His declaration that he accepts the action of the Convention as final, and purposes to abide the result, proves what we have all along felt convinced was true—that his implied threat to bolt in case of defeat was the artful device of a bully, rather than the honest declaration of a brave man. The courage of General BUTLER lacks bottom, and it is a fortunate thing for the people of Massachusetts that they refused to enroll themselves under his banner. And thus, with a great noise and impotent fury, explodes his harmless political powder-ship.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON has just published a reply to the speech of Sir ROUNDELL PALMER on the Alabama claims, delivered in the English House of Commons last August. Mr. JOHNSON'S pamphlet, though chiefly a defense of the treaty arranged between himself and Earl CLARENDON, is of considerable present interest, on account of his views concerning the probable action of the Geneva Board of Arbitration, which assembles at an early date. Mr. JOHNSON thinks that the simple question for the Board to determine will be whether England observed "due diligence" to prevent the fitting out of Confederate cruisers in her ports, without making any inquiry into the motives from which such want of diligence may have arisen. Should it be determined that such diligence was not exercised, her liability is at once established; but a decision against her on this point will in no wise impeach her honor. Mr. JOHNSON believes that this principle will not only be applied by the agents of the United States with reference to the fitting out of the Alabama and other hostile vessels, but also to the permission granted to such vessels to use British ports as bases of naval operations against the commerce of the United States. He thinks that this policy, being free from any attempt to humiliate the British government, will be the most successful that can be pursued, and expresses himself fully confident that the decision of the Board will be favorable to the United States.

ONE of the most encouraging signs of the times is the fact that the uprising of the taxpayers of New York against Tammany is gradually broadening into the dimensions of a war of the people against wrong and corruption everywhere. Associated with the indignation which honest men feel at the enormous frauds and robberies of the Ring, is the conviction that any party which allies itself with corrupt men or a corrupt policy, is inevitably doomed to destruction. The denunciation of the schemers who have crept into power in the Republican party for the sake of its spoils and emoluments, is every whit as thorough and earnest as is the reprobation of the misdoings of TWEED and his gang. This, we say, is a good sign; and the sooner it becomes the universal rule of Republican practice, the better for its own prospects and for the welfare of the country. The two great dangers which threaten the stability of Republican institutions, are frauds at elections, and dishonest and unfaithful officials; and he who strikes at these—no matter to what party he belongs—renders his country most invaluable service. For the art of corruption is, after all, not the art of government, as the perilous position of New York hanging on the very verge of anarchy, at this moment most sorrowfully proves. We hope to see this uprising of the people take the form of a general vendetta against fraud, favoritism and rascality. Let a peremptory notice to quit be served on every man, no matter how elevated in place or entrenched in power, who is known to be unworthy; and let the standard of fitness for office be made simply this: Is the candidate honest and capable? It is a crucial test.

THE GERMANS AND THE ELECTION.

People frequently ask the question—how will the Germans vote in the approaching elections? For some reason or other the notion prevails in certain quarters that many, perhaps a majority of them, have lost confidence in the Republican party, and intend to support the Democratic ticket. The assumption is, however, purely gratuitous, resting on no sufficient foundation. And yet it may not be difficult to account for the prevalence of the impression to which we refer. In the first place, elaborate and systematic misrepresentation has been employed for its creation and diffusion, a method of producing political effect familiar to the champions of reaction everywhere, and in old times so often applied with excellent results by the Democrats so-called, that their use of it now is not surprising. But when charging them with the offense let us be charitable, and let us not represent them as more depraved than they are in fact. It seems to us quite probable that the leaders of the Democratic party may really believe that a large proportion of the Germans, who once voted the Republican ticket, have changed their minds. With the doom of the STRELLBRUGS upon them, these leaders remember thoroughly nothing but what they learned long ago. The only Germans they know are the Germans of old times, uninstructed in the deceits and in the unworthy aims of the party to which they belonged, and the Germans of then recent immigration equally in the dark. Always accustomed to regard the popular intelligence with contempt, these leaders naturally perceive in the relation of the Germans to the parties of the country no influence of political principle, and of course overlook that element in anticipating their action. Even their familiarty with certain classes of foreign-born citizens and with the approved method of guiding and controlling them, tend to confirm these aristocratic Democrats in their delusion concerning the Germans. In reference to the former having no need to make allowance for the influence of education, it is hardly strange that they leave it out of the account in their calculations regarding the latter.

Another cause of mistake with our Democratic friends is equally obvious, and their blunder quite as natural. We allude to their assumption of the omnipotence of appetite in political operations. Knowing by many decades of experience what amazing things may be done with one foreign nationality by means of whiskey, the force of analogy is too much for our friends, and they rashly infer that beer, a weaker liquor, may be made to accomplish as much among those to whom it is a national beverage And it must be admitted that the apparent importance attached by a few German papers to the alleged sympathy of the Republican party with the policy of prohibition, may sometimes seem to countenance this insulting Democratic supposition. Thus the *Volksblatt* of this city, a few days ago, referred to the subject in terms well adapted to justify the notion. That paper has an objectionable way of sometimes treating subjects in a tone of badinage or semi-irony which leaves the reader uncertain of its real opinion. However, not many weeks since, we cited an article from the *Volksblatt* in which the suggestion that German views of politics could be influenced by the beer-question was treated as an affront. And in the *Freiheits-Freund* of yesterday there is a long and eloquent article in which the two parties of the country are admirably discriminated, and German Republicans are exhorted to steadfastness. Referring to certain shallow Teutomanes who would distract the party by introducing "ticklish questions, such as those relating to beer and Sunday, which have nothing to do with the main matter," the *Freund* calls on its readers "not to forsake the bright present for the dark past," but "to abide in the camp, by the banner, good Republicans." And then, referring to the missionary efforts of the Pittsburgh *Post* in very unflattering terms, the *Freund* reminds its readers how, during the German-French war, that organ, with all other Democratic papers in chorus, disparaged, calumniated, reviled and spat upon the German cause and people.

In conclusion, we may say that only gross misapprehension could ascribe to the Republican party, as such, any views on the subject of beer offensive to Germans in general. Thoughtful members of that nationality, no doubt, agree with a great many Americans in regarding intemperance as an evil which threatens social consequences of a very fearful kind. Indeed, the fact is so manifest as to be beyond dispute. We do not, however, believe that even a majority of the people most impressed with the evils and dangers of intemperance, are united in favor of a policy of prohibition, and certainly so many are not in favor of such prohibition as would be incompatible with German habits and customs. Not beer, but somewhat stronger is our plague.

Shall the Law Rule? What's the Hurry?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Since my remarks of yesterday in regard to the new system of legislation that has broken down the partition wall between the two Councils and melted them for purposes of manipulation into one, it has been suggested that these bodies have even gone so far as to adopt a rule to exclude debate in cases where the great "Committee of the Whole" is invoked to regulate their action in advance. It scarce seems possible that this can be true, but if it be, it leaves no further doubt as to the meaning of those extraordinary convocations, and makes a case where a *writ of prohibition*—if there be any such remedy here—ought to be resorted to at once to put a stop to it, as a clear violation of the charter and a plain abdication on the part of both branches of their legislative powers.

It does seem strange indeed that after the Legislature has been so careful to place so many guards around the interests of the people, not only by erecting *two distinct bodies* to act as a *check* upon each other, but as carefully reinforcing and doubling the defenses by the additional provision that no ordinance voting away money, or of a permanent character, should be passed without *three* full and distinct readings in each Council, on as many distinct and several days, unless dispensed with by *three-fourths*, not only every money bill, but even such immense projects as the Park and Water Works are pushed through both *in a single day, without debate*, and at a speed that is enough to take the breath out of our bodies! That this is owing to some extent to the unlawful innovation to which I have already referred, is not denied, and cannot be, because its avowed object is only to *save time*, and prevent discussion and *disagreement*, which the charter of the city was intended to *encourage* for the safety of the people. But it has another reason, and that is a careless disregard not only of the law, but even of the condition of the city finances, which will show, as a consequence, a large *deficit* at the end of the current year.

It is apparent now, however, as already intimated, that it is the determination of the Ordinance Committee to resort to the same experiment again, upon a hurried and extraordinary convocation, at which it is, no doubt, expected that the attendance will be a slender one. Though the law intends at least *six* regular meetings for debate; they cannot wait a week even for a regular session, and hope to put the whole thing through on *Saturday afternoon*, if they can secure a favorable opinion, which they, of course, reckon upon; because they *want* no other, but which they are not likely to get, I think, unless they have ability enough to argue down an earlier conviction, and show that it is wrong.

The time has now come therefore, if there should be another resort to the old tactics, for the honest men of the Councils to show that they are not the slaves of any Committee, and that they intend to stand by what is undoubted law, not only in the assertion of their own rights and independence, but in the determined adherence to the rule of duty which requires three full and distinct readings on as many distinct and separate days in each. It is a matter of personal reputation as well as conscience to themselves. If they are not, and a bad or doubtful law, they will have to meet the question before the Courts and the consequences before the people. There is not one of them who can honestly say in apology for mistake that the case was so great that he could not take time to understand the case by observing the law, and stopping to *consider*. Undue hurry will be interpreted as either *recklessness* or *fraud*. If the city does want new Water works it can wait a little longer without injury. The men in Councils, however—and leading ones—who have been shown to have their unbounded confidence in connection with this same question—that will tell them, if they will spend a little out of honesty—as they do out of economy—that it is their sworn duty to do thus—that *it does not want them*, and that half a million of dollars—or a million at the outside—will enlarge and strengthen the existing works to the whole extent required by either its present or prospective wants.

The newspapers of yesterday disclosed the fact that the way of doing business that has has prevailed in Councils has already attracted the public attention so far as to have been made the occasion for a bill for an injunction in the case of the Frankstown road, and it is only the first, perhaps, of a long series of public complaints that is likely to follow the continued disregard of law.

If it shall be insisted, however, that the Councils shall respectively merge their powers at their next meeting, by the new consolidation process, it is to be hoped that those who regard it as both unlawful and dangerous will refuse to take any part in the matter, and respectfully but solemnly protest against it, reserving what they have to say for the proper forum, which its action cannot bind, and can only injuriously mislead.

A TAX-PAYER.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

For two months or more wide-spread sickness of a peculiar character has prevailed in the neighborhood of Vanceburg, Ky. It has been treated as the common fever and ague, but does not yield to the prescriptions given under such treatment. The patient is seized with a violent chill without warning or a predisposition to chills, which is followed by violent pain in the head and back, producing delirium of a painful type, succeeded by nausea at the stomach and spasmodic vomiting. The sufferer then experiences fever of greater or less degree of severity, which intermits, to return again. The patient weakens and sinks rapidly, followed by general prostration of the whole system, and a second chill is in most cases fatal.

A novel mode of chemical engraving has just been invented in Paris. The subject to be copied was first produced in lithographic ink upon a surface of copper. The parts uncovered by the ink are then coated by what is known as the galvano-plastic process, after which a solvent is employed to remove the ink, and the copper surface thus exposed is silvered by electricity. Mercury being then applied to the silver, there is formed an amalgam, which presents the design in relief. From this relief a cast is taken, after which the remaining steps are according to the ordinary method. The process furnishes plates adapted to the copper plate press or to the letter press, as may be desired, and the results of the operation are, in the highest degree, admirable specimens of artistic engraving.

In Washington city, the other day, a man overloaded his cart and attempted to make the horse pull it up a steep grade. Failing in this after a lavish use of the whip and reins, he tied a small rope about his horse's tongue and attempted thus to force him to drag the load. The horse was totally unable to perform the task, and so great was the pain inflicted by the cord that he fell to the ground, bleeding profusely at the mouth. For this barbarous act, the D. C. A. Society took the man in hand, and the court let him off with the moderate fine of fifty dollars.

In the discussions on the army which have been frequent in England of late, the want has often been experienced of a word to express the male population of the country fit for military service. Some industrious deliver into dictionaries of days gone by has, however, discovered that there is, or rather was such a word in the English language. This is the term "manred," frequently used, it seems, in the sixteenth century. One of Earl Granville's predecessors in the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports writes, in 1567, to Queen Mary that "The country was never in a worse position for 'manred' and (war) furniture."

A Quebec paper states there is truth in the story recently set afloat to the effect that Vanderbilt, Jay Cooke & Co., and other leading capitalists and railroad kings of New York, offered the Dominion Government to build a railway from Canada to the Pacific, on certain conditions, including, of course, extensive grants of land. The Ottawa Ministers did not see fit to accept it, or take any important steps in the matter till the meeting of the Federal Parliament. Meantime it is reported that a Canadian firm, at the head of which is Sir Hugh Allan, contemplate undertaking the work, and making proposals to the Government.

The freshmen (classic) class of Yale College, at the coming session will contain about one hundred and fifty students, and in the scientific department over sixty students. Some sixty applications have been made for admission to the theological school of Yale.

A French engineer, M. E. Legout, has written a letter in which he says that as the problem of cutting through high mountains has been solved by the successful completion of the Mont Cenis tunnel, there is nothing to prevent a railway being made from Paris to Peking. He estimates that the cost of the great tunnels would be only $44,000,000.

High praise of the town of Grinnell, Iowa, comes from Mr. Greeley. He says: Though now a village of some 2,500 to 3,000 people, it has no bar room, no "saloon," "lager beer" or otherwise; no resort of tipplers, even in the most respectable stage of their downward progress. Every deed covenants that the purchaser shall not sell intoxicating beverages nor allow them to be sold on the premises; and any violation of this compact would be sure to cost the violator more than he could make by it. Need I add that Grinnell has no paupers, no loafers, no ruffian, no brawlers, and that her people are equal in morality, intelligence and culture, to any community on earth?

The liquor dealers of Philadelphia have effected an organization with a view of strengthening themselves against the efforts being made to tax them for the support of the House of Correction and other measures considered prejudicial to their interests.

PERSONAL.

Mr. D. B. Randolph Keim, of Reading, Consular Agent of the United States, has just returned from a tour around the world. He visited all the United States Consulates in the East and also in South America, and his reports, submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, are full of interesting information.

A wealthy young lady, of Syracuse, New York, while on a visit to Chicago recently, eloped with a hostler in the employ of her uncle, a banker in the city. The name of the groom is Rudolf Leibig, who went from Buffalo to Chicago a few weeks ago. The name of the heiress is given as Adelia P——. After an absence of five days Leibig wrote to his employer asking forgiveness, and stating that he had left word written to her parents asking like indulgence at their hands.

A very novel and interesting marriage ceremony recently took place near Elkhart, Indiana, at the house of a Mr. Sanford. The persons married, Miss F. A. Sanford and Moses A. Martindale, and sixteen of the guests were deaf and dumb. The ceremony was written and read to each of the parties who might hear, and then handed to the couple to be united. The prayer was also written, and passed to those who could not hear it offered.

A wedding in a convent, writes a correspondent, is the last event which this century lacked in order to be crowned as the the most wonderful of the ages, and it "has come to pass." Berlin is the boastful mother of this striking novelty. Despite the withering influences, and the thousand-eyed-guard of cloister life against the fatal weapons of Cupid, an orphan maid, who was reared by the Ursulines, was wooed and won by a Landsberg knight, and recently married by him in her convent home. *Madame la Supérieure* stood instead of the parents of both parties, and the wedding was grand. All the company except the bridegroom were in petticoats.

In the uncertainty still attending the fate of Dr. Livingstone, one of the last letters of the great traveler to Sir Thomas Maclear, of Cape Town, will not be uninteresting, as it contains a strong presage in which the Doctor expresses a presentment of his death. It reads: "Dr. Kirk, I am sorry to say, will soon leave us, and I suppose I shall die in these uplands, and somebody else will carry out the plans I have longed to put into practice. I have been thinking a great deal since the departure of my beloved one about the region whither she has gone, and imagine, from the manner the Bible describes it, we have got too much mockery in our ideas. There will be work there as well as here, and possibly not such a vast difference in our being as is expected; but a short time there will give more insight than a thousand musings. We shall see Him by whose inexpressible love and mercy we got there, and all whom we loved and all the loveable, I can sympathize with you more fully than I did before. I work with as much vigor as I can, and mean to do so till the change comes; but the prospect of a home is all dispelled."

An interesting story is told by a San Francisco paper of Meiggs, the railway prince of Peru, who ran away in debt from California a few years ago. It runs in this way: In the palmy days of Harry Meiggs a Mrs. Josslyn, a washerwoman, deposited with him no less an amount than $2,500, and when Meiggs and her money were gone, the time in which a woman could lay up so large a sum from the profits of her business was gone also. But she washed on, and kept her head above water. Some two or three months ago she read in *The Overland Monthly*, of some other publication, of how much money her old banker had made in South America by building railroads, and with a beautiful faith in human nature, which cannot be too highly commended, she embarked upon the Panama steamer and wended her way to the sultry South, where Meiggs now holds sway. She sought the millionaire in the gorgeous residence so graphically described in *The Overland*, and presented her bank book and told her tale. Meiggs listened, and when she had finished he handed her a check for the amount of the deposit and interest from its date to the time of payment. She departed a wealthier and a happier woman, and returned to San Francisco, where she arrived by the last steamer.

Mr. John Stuart Mill is still suffering from an attack of his old pulmonary complaints, and is not recovering as rapidly as his friends could desire. Except during brief intervals, ever since the death of his wife, Avignon, where she is buried, has been his favorite place of abode; and there, in all probability, the remainder of his time will for the most part be spent.

Under the acts of Congress of May 23, 1850, and March 4, 1862, it is the duty of the Secretary of the Interior at once to make a re-apportionment of the Congressional representation of the country, upon the basis of the census just completed. The law provides that as soon as the aggregate representative population of the United States and of the several States shall have been ascertained, this officer shall proceed to determine the number of representatives to which each State is entitled under the new enumeration, in accordance with the rules laid down; and after having made the apportionment as directed, shall transmit a copy to the House of Representatives and to the Governor of each State. The total population of the United States, according to the last census, is 38,113,222; and the ratio of representation under the present law, 158,147. In the new apportionment the whole negro element is counted for the first time, but only two of the late slaveholding States gain additional representatives. New York will lose three members; Ohio, two; Pennsylvania, two; Kentucky, one; and the New England States, six. The States gaining Representatives will be, Illinois, two additional members; Missouri, two; Iowa, one; Michigan, one; Minnesota, one; New Jersey, one; Texas, one; and Wisconsin, one. It is probable, however, that an effort will be made in Congress to further increase the number of Representatives; as was done in 1862, when the number was increased from two hundred and thirty-three to two hundred and forty-one.

HON. ASA PACKER is earning the gratitude of unborn generations. This gentleman, who originally founded Lehigh University, in this State, and endowed it with a fund of half a million of dollars, has recently made the following additional princely proposals: First, he will add two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the original endowment as soon as the Board of Trustees shall have raised one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Second, he will give one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars more when the trustees shall have raised a second sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Third, until the first one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars is raised he will contribute twenty thousand dollars a year toward the tribute twenty thousand dollars a year toward the incidental expenses. Tuition in all the regular classes is to be absolutely free, and the institution is to be under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The buildings, it is said, have no superior in the country; the laboratory is perfectly equipped, and the apparatus and appliances will be added. This is what may be termed true and genuine Democracy; but its effect will certainly be to reduce the number of that party, as at present organized, in the exact ratio in which its advantages are seized upon by the people for whose benefit they are intended.

It was expected that Mrs. Wharton, accused of murder by poison, would be arraigned for trial at Philipsburg, on Tuesday last, and an order to that effect had been made; but at the occasion of the physicians in attendance upon the accused, the case was deferred for a short time. The doctors represented to the Court that they found Mrs. Wharton in a state of debility such as led them to believe she would be endangered by having to appear at the time designated. The accused herself, when informed of the order for her arraignment, seemed willing to have the case proceeded with. It is stated that she will be arraigned next week, but will probably not be tried before the 1st of November.

AUTUMN SONG.

The great winds blew through the woods at noon.
Late noon, when the wind was cold;
Stray shifting breaths from the thin white moon
Flew over the beds of marigold,
And the one late rose forgotten of June.

Summer was dead—we both knew that,
I and my song that loved the sun—
We wanted to hear the brown bird's chat,
And listened; but only, one by one,
The red, bone leaves fell down where we sat.

And Love was dead—we knew it well;
Love who came with the buds in May:
It were a sorrowful thing to tell
How he sickened, and fell away
Without one sigh, without one farewell.

There was an end of all sweet things, too—
All rhymes, and laughter, and tender hours
Dreamed out together, the lips that grew,
Sighing a little, and sad, to ours—
This also surely we knew.

We could not utter it, being alone,
But the tears swam up unaware,
For the glad green spring, forgotten and flown,
The tender touch of his hands and hair,
And the new life, yet unknown.

The Rice Crop Prospects.

Until recently the prospects of the growing rice crops of Carolinas and Louisiana were very favorable, but the late heavy rains along the entire South Atlantic coast are thought to have done considerable damage. The reports regarding this, however, are very contradictory, and it is more than probable that the stories of severe loss are sent abroad with the design to influence the market. That some damage has been done is undoubtedly the case, but from reliable advices received from the various districts it would seem that the losses as yet, except in individual cases, are comparatively light. In Louisiana the crop is being gathered under rather favorable circumstances, although considerable injury was done by the back water from Bonnet Carre crevasse, the estimates are that the crop will be in excess of that of last year. From all the growing districts the prospects are that the entire crop of the United States this year will show an advance over the previous year, both in quality and quantity. The first of the new crop was received in this market on the 25th of August. The bulk of the crop will be later than usual, as the stormy weather has interfered somewhat with the harvesting.

Alarming Condition of Queen Victoria.

[London Correspondence of New York World.]

The Queen is still in imminent danger. I do not credit entirely all that I hear about the state of her mind; the truth about that, if it were unfavorable, would be almost impossible to ascertain until affairs had reached a hopeless stage. But from authority that I can rely upon I learn that the scrofulous disease under which her Majesty is suffering is of a very persistent, dangerous and malignant nature, and that fatal results may ensue at any moment. There is a rumor that the military movements now going on at Aldershot have some reference to possible outbreaks that may occur on the announcement of her Majesty's death, and that the presence of the Prince of Wales with the army was considered expedient for the same reason. All these stories must be taken for what they are worth; but they are significant straws showing how the wind blows. When the Queen is more than usually affected in her mind they always send for Lady Churchill, and that lady is now at Balmoral.

Old Things Have Passed Away.

This is at least true of the old method of treating the long abused and much attacked human body. It is no longer considered wise to put a patient to the torture in order to cure him of a disease in which pain is already undermining the energies of his system. True science ranges itself on the side of nature, and endeavors to assist her in her fight against disease. This is the province of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most approved tonic ever advertised in this country. It may be recommended as a full and sure, par excellence: for it is in the fall that biliousness, dyspepsia and malarious fevers are especially prevalent. The frame, exhausted by the heats of summer, is relaxed and feeble at its close, and the system, we may say *demands* artificial assistence. Afford it that assistance in occasional doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the evils referred to may be escaped. Throughout the far West and on the steaming alluvial of the Southern rivers, all the varieties of periodical fever are probably rife today. Had a course of Hostetter's Bitters been commenced by the sufferers a month ago, i. e., before the unhealthy season set in, seven-eighths of them would in all probability be in their usual health at the present time. So much for want of forecaste. So much for not keeping in the house, and using daily the best safeguard against epidemic and endemic fevers.

As flocks of imposters and imitators are trying to follow in the wake of the great American remedy, therefore be sure that the article you buy is genuine and verified by the proper trade marks. The true article can only be obtained in bottles. Beware of the spurious bitters sold by the gallon or in keg.

EDUCATIONAL.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than 20 Professors and Teachers. For Circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

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Extensive Grounds, healthful location, Rooms well furnished, ventilated, warmed by grates. Instruction thorough in Ancient and Modern Languages and Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Send for Catalogue to the Principal.
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Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
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DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

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☞ Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

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10c.	20c.	40c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issues of 1862, which under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury will be paid off in December next, will find it to their immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, before they will be required to present their bonds for redemption, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of interest of

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, paying from SEVEN to EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, September 28, 1871.

Money at this point is still reported easy, and borrowers in good credit are liberally accommodated at bank rates. Private lenders see little acceptable paper in the hands of brokers, and this branch of business is quite dull.

—Local stocks are in demand, but sellers are scarce. Bank shares are up to full prices, and a further advance is hardly probable.

—The Government bond market to-day was very firm and steadily. A healthier feeling in the London money market gives assurances that no further disturbance will come from that quarter. An idea is prevalent that the whole hundred millions of the "called" bonds will be presented for gold on the first of next December. This is erroneous. Ten millions of the "called" bonds are already controlled by the syndicate on this side. The European bankers of the syndicate are actually engaged in controlling the "called" bonds there, and will control forty millions before December. These will be turned in and cancelled by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in London. This reduces the amount to fifty millions. A portion of the bonds will probably remain floating in Europe weeks and months after the expiration of the time for redemption, so that there is no possibility of a demand being made upon the Secretary for gold on the 1st of December, as the Secretary cannot provide for. Indeed, if twenty millions should be offered at that time it would be a blessing to the country. The policy of the Treasury hoardings and stopping interest on that much of the public debt.

—Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867 (new)	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾	114¾
6-40s	114¾	114¾	114¾
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¼
United States 10-40s	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad	103¼
Central Pacific Railroad	101¼
Currency Funding	114¾

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 50 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30	11:00	12:30	1:30	3:00	4:30
September 28, 1871.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
C. & H.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Del. Lack.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Erie	39¾	39¾	39¾	40	39¾	39¾
Reading	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130
Mich. Cent.	92	92	92	92	92	92
Lake Shore	106	105	105¾	106	106¼	106¼
Illinois Cent.		92		92		
Cleve. & Pitts.	92	120	120¼	120¾	120¾	120¾
C. & N. W.	75	75	75	75	75	75
Do. pref.	89	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90¾
Rock Island	92	92	92	92	92	92
St. Paul	62	62	62	62¼	62¼	62¼
Do. pref.	82	82	82	82	82	82
Tol. & Wabash	61	61	61	61¼	61¼	61¾
Do. pref.						
Fort Wayne	92					
Ohio & Miss.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Chic. & Alton	118			118		
Do. pref.	118					
N. J. Central	110		110			
Canton	60		60			
W. U. Tel.	60		60			
Pacific Mail	51¾		51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Adams Ex.	53		53	53½		
Wells F. Ex.	24		24			
American Ex.	53					
U. S. Ex.						
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: Business was rather dull at the Stock Board, and prices were not as strong as on Monday. The retrograde movement was a disappointment to the operators for a rise, who felt certain that the "bear" ascendancy had been entirely overcome when the market recovered its tone at the close of last week. The *Inquirer* warned its readers on Saturday not to put much faith in the sudden cessation of the downward movement, and to bear in mind that the "bears" would make a labor of great magnitude in attempting to retrieve all they had lost in the last fortnight. Confidence is a plant of slow growth everywhere, but more particularly so in all matters pertaining to money. It will require a long time and many indubitable evidences of success to convince the public that there is once more a hope of a rise within a reasonable period.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Philadelphia, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	92¾
Philadelphia and Erie	37½
Lehigh Navigation	87⅝
Catawissa preferred	48
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	50
Camden and Amboy Railroad	125½
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Reading	93¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well-indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, September 29, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market since our last was entirely devoid of activity. If we were to judge by appearances we should say that the crude oil business had been removed to the regions, as there has been without a transaction here for several days. We have been waiting patiently for a sale to report, but so far have failed to discover one.

The nominal rates, in the absence of sales, were: Spot 12c; S. O. all year 11¾c; B. O. all year 12¾c; Parkers $4 60; Lower Creek $4 80; Oil City $4 90@5 00 ₱ bbl.

REFINED.

We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery. We continue to quote as follows: Spot 23¾c; September 23¾c; October 24¼c; November 24¾c.

For latest oil dispatches see fourth page.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, September 27.—The petroleum market was quiet but prices unchanged yesterday, though a weaker feeling existed at the close. Upon upper creek the ruling bid was $4 67½ at the closer for P. T. Co. oil, with sellers at $4 70 and $4 71½. Sales of small lots to refiners were made during the day at $4 65. The following were the

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper creek, Church Run	$4 75
4,000 bbls P. T. Co., settlement	4 70
2,000 bbls T. P. Co., spot	4 67½
500 bbls P. T. Co., spot	4 65
500 bbls P. T. Co., spot	4 65
2,000 bbls lower creek, regardless	4 85
2,000 bbls lower creek	4 85
1,000 bbls Ionseville	4 87½
500 bbls Ionseville, 45 gravity	5 10
1,000 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity	5 10
1,000 bbls Oil City, 45 gravity	5 00

New York, September 28, closing of 27th.—Crude in bulk in moderate demand at 14¾@14¾c; crude in shipping order 15c; refined 24¼@24¾c. Sales 1,000 bbls at 24¾c, and 1,000 bbls B. O. all year 24¾c; cases 29c. The Philadelphia market is unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls refined, spot, at 24¾c; 3,000 bbls do 23¾c, with a return; 2,000 bbls at 24c, with a return; 2,500 bbls last week spot at 24¼c.

TITUSVILLE, September 28.—Market firm but quiet; spot sold at $4 75.

OIL CITY, September 28.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower creek held at $4 85; 47 gravity Oil City held at $5 05@5 10.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—Market steady; S W 25½@25¾c; September 25½@; October 24½@24¾c; November and December 24½c; cases 29c; crude 13½@14c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—Crude 13½; refined September 25½@25¾c; October 24¾@24½c; October & December 24½c.

ROUSEVILLE, September 28.—Market dull and quiet. No sales; asking for 75 to 80 bbls.

OIL CITY, September 28.—Market quiet and firm at $5 00 to 5 05.

PARKERSBURG, September 28.—Market quiet at $4 40.

PARKER'S LANDING, September 28.—Market quiet and firm; prices unchanged; sales at $4 62½.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—Market September 25¼@25¾c; October 24½ c bid; October to December 25¼c bid; December 26c asked. Crude 12½c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J K Barbour	National Oil Works	80
Thos King	Crystal Oil Works	161
Thos Hacket	National Oil Works	204
P Hutchison	Model Oil Works	224
Thomas Hackett	Standard Oil Works	74
Thos Hacsett	Triumph Oil Works	456
Parker & K	Crystal Oil Works	84
B S Duncan	Eagle Oil Works	264
B S Duncan	Lilly Oil Works	264
B S Duncan	Liberty Oil Works	554
Bates & K	Citizens Oil Works	74
B McKelvy	Co Oppenheim	74
J K Barbour	"	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
National Oil Works	160	Crystal Oil Works	161
Tarentum Oil Works	264	Model Oil Works	456
Standard Oil Works	456	Triumph Oil Works	456
Peerless Oil Works	160	Eagle Oil Works	264
Lilly Oil Works	264	Liberty Oil Works	264
Citizens Oil Works	60	Leo Oppenheim	74
Total			4,164

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

G W Holdship & Co, 28 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

A D Miller 94 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments 301

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 27, 1871.

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report the state of the market was as follows: Arrivals very heavy, and in quality consisted principally of the medium and common grades. Buyers were not so plenty as usual, and while some of the common were taken by the country buyers, and the best grades shipped to Philadelphia and New York, still the run was so large that buyers would not take hold freely, except at rumously low prices, and on Wednesday evening the yards were full of cattle of the medium and common grades, and the feeling bad and market inclined downward. On Thursday the market opened up slow and altogether quite a number of cattle changed hands. Still it seemed to be force work to get the buyers to purchase, and we have no hesitation in saying the sellers never had harder and more discouraging work than in working off consignments last week. A great many of the holders refused to sell at the prices offered, and shipped out for the east, considering that rather than take the prices here they would run the risk of shipping. On Friday the arrivals were fair and in quality about an average with the balance of the week. The market opened up dull and slow with prices even lower than at the beginning of the week; a good many cattle were still in the yards unsold, and holders were getting anxious to dispose of their stock, as Friday is about the last day it can be shipped in time to reach Monday's market East, but the supply was so much in excess of the demand that notwithstanding the inducements offered, a large number of cattle remained unsold on Friday evening. On Saturday nothing was done, the market for the week closing dull and prospect looking bad. Quite a number of cattle were sent to Allegheny for retail purposes, but the market there seemed to be in sympathy, and prices were lower than at any time for several years. About one half of the cattle taken there were brought back, sellers being unwilling to sell at ruling figures.

On Tuesday the arrivals were very heavy, every yard being full and heavy shipments on the way coming. Advices from the East were not the most flattering, and as a consequence the feeling here at the opening of the market was anything but favorable. The number of buyers that had arrived up till Tuesday evening were smaller than usual, and a few cattle changed hands at prices about ½c lower than last week.

The sales that were made were to New York and country buyers, the Philadelphia men preferring to wait and see if prices would not be lower, as the general tone and inclination of the market seemed downward, and holders very anxious to sell. The market closed in mind that the "bear" ascendancy had been entirely overcome when the market recovered its tone at the close of last week. The *Inquirer* warned its readers on Saturday not to put much faith in the sudden cessation of the downward movement, and to bear in mind that the "bears" would make a labor of great magnitude in attempting to retrieve all they had lost in the last fortnight. Confidence is a plant of slow growth everywhere, but more particularly so in all matters pertaining to money. It will require a long time and many indubitable evidences of success to convince the public that there is once more a hope of a rise within a reasonable period.

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500 bbls P. T. Co., spot	4 65
500 bbls P. T. Co., spot	4 65
2,000 bbls lower creek, regardless	4 85
2,000 bbls lower creek	4 85
1,000 bbls Ionseville	4 87½
500 bbls Ionseville, 45 gravity	5 10
1,000 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity	5 10
1,000 bbls Oil City, 45 gravity	5 00

New York, September 28, closing of 27th.—Crude in bulk in moderate demand at 14¾@14¾c; crude in shipping order 15c; refined 24¼@24¾c. Sales 1,000 bbls at 24¾c, and 1,000 bbls B. O. all year 24¾c; cases 29c. The Philadelphia market is unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls refined, spot, at 24¾c; 3,000 bbls do 23¾c, with a return; 2,000 bbls at 24c, with a return; 2,500 bbls last week spot at 24¼c.

TITUSVILLE, September 28.—Market firm but quiet; spot sold at $4 75.

OIL CITY, September 28.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower creek held at $4 85; 47 gravity Oil City held at $5 05@5 10.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—Market steady; S W 25½@25¾c; September 25½@; October 24½@24¾c; November and December 24½c; cases 29c; crude 13½@14c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—Crude 13½; refined September 25½@25¾c; October 24¾@24½c; October & December 24½c.

ROUSEVILLE, September 28.—Market dull and quiet. No sales; asking for 75 to 80 bbls.

OIL CITY, September 28.—Market quiet and firm at $5 00 to 5 05.

PARKERSBURG, September 28.—Market quiet at $4 40.

PARKER'S LANDING, September 28.—Market quiet and firm; prices unchanged; sales at $4 62½.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—Market September 25¼@25¾c; October 24½ c bid; October to December 25¼c bid; December 26c asked. Crude 12½c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J K Barbour	National Oil Works	80
Thos King	Crystal Oil Works	161
Thos Hacket	National Oil Works	204
P Hutchison	Model Oil Works	224
Thomas Hackett	Standard Oil Works	74
Thos Hacsett	Triumph Oil Works	456
Parker & K	Crystal Oil Works	84
B S Duncan	Eagle Oil Works	264
B S Duncan	Lilly Oil Works	264
B S Duncan	Liberty Oil Works	554
Bates & K	Citizens Oil Works	74
B McKelvy	Co Oppenheim	74
J K Barbour	"	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
National Oil Works	160	Crystal Oil Works	161
Tarentum Oil Works	264	Model Oil Works	456
Standard Oil Works	456	Triumph Oil Works	456
Peerless Oil Works	160	Eagle Oil Works	264
Lilly Oil Works	264	Liberty Oil Works	264
Citizens Oil Works	60	Leo Oppenheim	74
Total			4,164

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

G W Holdship & Co, 28 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

A D Miller 94 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments 301

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

September 27.—The demand for Scotch pig is still confined to parcels to supply the immediate wants of consumers, but with a light stock, and advices of a further advance on the other side, prices here have again appreciated. Sales have been made of 200 tons Eglinton at $35@35¼, and 100 do. Summerlee, $35 00; and 111 do. Gartsherrie, $36 00, the market closing at $34 00 for Eglinton, $35 00 for Glengarnock, $36 00@37 00 for Gartsherrie, and $38 00 for Coltness. There continues an active inquiry for American, but the supply of bids, and transactions are restricted. No. 1 is held at $37 00@38 00, and No. 2, $35 00@36 00; 50 tons No. 1 Carbon sold at $37 00.

Pig, Scotch, No. 1	ton	$—@38 —
Pig, American, No. 1	"	—@38 —
Pig, American, No. 2	"	35 —@36 —
Pig, American, forge	"	33 —@34 —
Bar, refined, English and American	"	—@87 —
Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes, gold	"	85 —@100 —

—*Shipping List.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 28, 1871.

FLOUR—A shade firmer.

WHEAT—No 2 spring ½c higher; closed at $1 10½@1 10¾; this afternoon firm at $1 10½@1 10¾.

CORN—No 2 mixed quiet and ½@¾c lower; closed at 46½@46¾c; this afternoon dull.

OATS—No 2 fairly active and ½c lower; closed at 29½@29¾c.

RYE—No 2 active at 62@62½c.

BARLEY—No 2 easier at 80@82c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $13 00@13 25. Lard 9½@9¾c.

Hogs—Dull and 25@30c lower at $4 20@4 65.

CATTLE—Dull and 50c lower at $3 00@4 90.

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NEW YORK, September 28.—Cotton steady; middling upland 19½c. Flour firm; superfine western $5 95@6 20; common to good extra $6 40@6 85; good to choice $6 85@7 25; white western extra $7 25@8 75; ohio extra $6 50@7 50; St. Louis do $6 75@8 75; Red River do $5 40. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky firmer at 90c@1 00. Wheat in fair demand, firmer and ½@¾c higher; No 1 Milwaukee spring $1 16@1 16½; amber western $1 62@1 65. Rye, barley and malt dull and nominal. Corn ¼c higher; western in store 75@76c; afloat 72½@74c; yellow 75c. Oats firm; western and Ohio 39@52c. Hay and hops quiet. Pork firm; Ohio $13 50@13 75; sugar cured; fair to good refining 9½@9¾c; Cuba 9¾@10c. Molasses dull. Rice 8½@9c. Crude petroleum 14¼@14½c; refined 24½@24¾c. Pork quiet; mess $13 00; prime $10 00@10 50. Beef quiet; mess $7 50@8 00; extra $11 00@11 50; beef quiet; mess $7 50@8 00; extra $11 00@11 50; beef hams $18 00@20 00; and steady. Cut meats—hams 10@12½c; shoulders 7@7½c; middles 9½c; long and short clear 10½@10¾c. Lard quiet. No 1 prime steam 9½@9¾c; kettle dried 10@10½c. Butter unchanged. Cheese steady at 11@12½c.

TALLOW—Firm; firm at $6 62@7 00 for shipping extra. Wool firmer; spring No 2 at $1 32@1 35; wanted red western $1 30@1 40. Corn firm and unchanged. Lard steady; January 9¾c. Eggs firm at 20@20½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The dry goods market continues active and steady and firm, generally in sympathy with raw materials and the advance recently made in gold rates. Wool goods and cassimeres are in good request, and while some of the common were taken by the country buyers, and the best grades shipped to Philadelphia and New York, still the run was so large that buyers would not take hold freely, except at ruinously low prices, and on Wednesday evening the yards were full of cattle of the medium and common grades, and the feeling bad and market inclined downward. On Thursday the market opened up slow and altogether quite a number of cattle changed hands. Still it seemed to be force work to get the buyers to purchase, and we have no hesitation in saying the sellers never had harder and more discouraging work than in working off consignments last week. A great many of the holders refused to sell at the prices offered, and shipped out for the east, considering that rather than take the prices here they would run the risk of shipping. On Friday the arrivals were fair and in quality about an average with the balance of the week. The market opened up dull and slow with prices even lower than at the beginning of the week; a good many cattle were still in the yards unsold, and holders were getting anxious to dispose of their stock, as Friday is about the last day it can be shipped in time to reach Monday's market East, but the supply was so much in excess of the demand that notwithstanding the inducements offered, a large number of cattle remained unsold on Friday evening. On Saturday nothing was done, the market for the week closing dull and prospect looking bad. Quite a number of cattle were sent to Allegheny for retail purposes, but the market there seemed to be in sympathy, and prices were lower than at any time for several years. About one half of the cattle taken there were brought back, sellers being unwilling to sell at ruling figures.

On Tuesday the arrivals were very heavy, every yard being full and heavy shipments on the way coming. Advices from the East were not the most flattering, and as a consequence the feeling here at the opening of the market was anything but favorable. The number of buyers that had arrived up till Tuesday evening were smaller than usual, and a few cattle changed hands at prices about ½c lower than last week.

The sales that were made were to New York and country buyers, the Philadelphia men preferring to wait and see if prices would not be lower, as the general tone and inclination of the market seemed downward, and holders very anxious to sell. The market closed in mind that the "bear" ascendancy had been entirely overcome when the market recovered its tone at the close of last week. The *Inquirer* warned its readers on Saturday not to put much faith in the sudden cessation of the downward movement, and to bear in mind that the "bears" would make a labor of great magnitude in attempting to retrieve all they had lost in the last fortnight. Confidence is a plant of slow growth everywhere, but more particularly so in all matters pertaining to money. It will require a long time and many indubitable evidences of success to convince the public that there is once more a hope of a rise within a reasonable period.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Philadelphia, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	92¾
Philadelphia and Erie	37½
Lehigh Navigation	87⅝
Catawissa preferred	48
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	50
Camden and Amboy Railroad	125½
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Reading	93¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well-indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, September 29, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market since our last was entirely devoid of activity. If we were to judge by appearances we should say that the crude oil business had been removed to the regions, as there has been without a transaction here for several days. We have been waiting patiently for a sale to report, but so far have failed to discover one.

The nominal rates, in the absence of sales, were: Spot 12c; S. O. all year 11¾c; B. O. all year 12¾c; Parkers $4 60; Lower Creek $4 80; Oil City $4 90@5 00 ₱ bbl.

REFINED.

We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery. We continue to quote as follows: Spot 23¾c; September 23¾c; October 24¼c; November 24¾c.

For latest oil dispatches see fourth page.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, September 27.—The petroleum market was quiet but prices unchanged yesterday, though a weaker feeling existed at the close. Upon upper creek the ruling bid was $4 67½ at the closer for P. T. Co. oil, with sellers at $4 70 and $4 71½. Sales of small lots to refiners were made during the day at $4 65. The following were the

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper creek, Church Run	$4 75
4,000 bbls P. T. Co., settlement	4 70
2,000 bbls T. P. Co., spot	4 67½
500 bbls P. T. Co., spot	4 65
500 bbls P. T. Co., spot	4 65
2,000 bbls lower creek, regardless	4 85
2,000 bbls lower creek	4 85
1,000 bbls Ionseville	4 87½
500 bbls Ionseville, 45 gravity	5 10
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Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

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THE VERY LATEST.

GREELEY.

HIS VISIT TO GREENVILLE.

The Result of an Interview.

Grant Must Not be Nominated.

Horace and His Brother "Barnes."

He Talks to the Shenango Valley Farmers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, PA., September 28, 1871.

"Has Horace come?" was the inquiry at the railroad depot of Greenville, Pa., this morning, when the train arrived from Pittsburgh. But the old gentleman was not on board. He was coming the other way—from Cleveland—and the train was an hour and a half behind. It was now almost noon, and Mr. Greeley was to speak at two.

Greenville is in the glory. The Shenango Valley Agricultural and Mechanical Society is holding its annual fair and the Honorable Horace Greeley is to deliver the annual address. The day is cloudy, and a drizzling rain is falling, but that does not affect the enthusiasm which manifests itself on all sides. The streets on which the hotels are located are crowded with vehicles and the people of the town, and for twenty miles around, are here in their best store clothes." Everyone is

GOING TO THE FAIR

Grounds as soon as it is definitely known that the venerable editor of the *Tribune* has arrived. Handsome girls, gaily dressed, are piling into vehicles, as we write, to be driven to the fair. Two girls and one man to a buggy appear to be about a complement of passengers for such a vehicle. Carriages made thirty years ago have been resuscitated and made to perform the duty of hoding eight persons when there are only seats for four. We conclude to visit the fair, and as everybody rides to it, we "pile in and help fill a wagon" at the cost of twenty-five cents per head. A ride of half a mile over a clay road, and we are at the scene of all the "trouble."

BIG PUMPKINS

And two headed babies; sewing machines and patent churns; plows and flying horses; apple butter and bedquilts; pianos and succota-h, and everything else that is ever found at a fair is on exhibition.

The grounds are crowded and everybody is going in an opposite direction, which makes it unhandy to get round. There is the usual number of pretty girls, and many of them are quite handsome, distributed among the pianos and sewing machines. The "patent dasher" man is making butter, and the improved clothes wringer is being revolved at a rapid rate. Some uncouth looking individuals, with their pants in their boots and wearing ten year old slouched hats, are labled "policemen," and appear to make it their special business to look stupid and ask if "Horace has come." But he has not, and there appears to be no feeling when he will come. A short walk, or rather squeeze about the grounds, and we reach the roof of a dilapidated omnibus and are whirled

BACK TO THE HOTEL.

It is now almost two o'clock and the news spreads from the railroad depot to the crowds assembled at the hotels, that Mr. Greeley has arrived. A carriage soon drives up to the door of the National Hotel, and Mr. Greeley makes his appearance. "I must leave for Warren at three o'clock," says the gentleman as he alights, and is ushered to a room. He is dressed in a good suit of black with a drab overcoat, wears a tall soft black hat, and, notwithstanding the rumors to the contrary, presents quite a respectable appearance—if his pantaloons did run down below and under his heels. A pair of spectacles rest on the nose which ornaments his good humored face. The Chairman of the "Committee on Speakers" tears the stranger from the crowd which has surrounded him, and the venerable philosopher is ushered to

A ROOM ON THE SECOND STORY.

We send up our card, and we are told that "Mr. Greeley will entertain us in a few minutes." The few minutes elapse, and down comes the gentleman and dives into the dining room. We endeavor to sit down beside him, but he says, "Beg pardon, Brother Barnes sits there." Roast beef, vegetables, a cup of tea and some apple pie claim the gentleman's attention for exactly twenty-two minutes. He gets through with his repast, and calls the Hon. Mr. Stanford that he "must leave for Warren at three o'clock."

Back to his room, and we are asked to walk up. H. G. is seated alongside a bureau, and is drawing puzzles on numerous small pieces of paper. We subsequently learn that we are mistaken, and what we thought were puzzles happen to be Mr. Greeley's notes for his address at the fair. A fly could do better if its feet were inked.

A TALK WITH H. G.

"How have you enjoyed your trip through the West?" we asked.

"Very much, indeed. I must go to Warren at three."

"Will we have a few political remarks this afternoon?"

"Oh! no. No sir. Politics at a State fair won't do. This is my brother, Barnes," said Mr. Greeley, as he introduced to us about five feet eight of the leanest, lankest, sandy haired specimen of a country farmer that we met during the day.

"Where do you hail from?" asked Barnes.

"Pittsburgh," we answered.

"Pittsburgh's a smart town, Horace," as he disturbed his brother in his literary efforts.

"It is," said Mr. Greeley, "I must go to Warren at three, sure."

"Are you, or are you not going to be a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Greeley?" This was

A BOLD VENTURE,

And for a moment the old gentleman raised his eyes from the puzzles and looked us square in the face. We thought he was going to "favor us with a reply, but he only said, after a pause, "That is not for me to say. Barnes, what time is it?" And he commenced drawing again. Presently, in answer to a question, he said, "I tell you we must oppose Grant. We may nominate Schuyler. Do you know Schuyler, Barnes?"

"Schuyler who?" asked the brother.

"Why Schuyler Colfax, of course. Do the raise beans about here. I must say something about beans." And he commenced drawing another puzzle more. Mr. Greeley has now about a dozen little pieces of paper in his hand, and places them in his pocket as a tall man with a badge on enters the room and announces, "The team's ready," Horace gets up and puts on his overcoat while Barnes hands him his hat.

MR. GREELEY DISCOURSETH ON NEW YORK OFFICIALS.

"Your city officials are having a lively time in New York," we remarked.

"Yes," he replied, "they should all have got on board a coal ship and have gone to Europe long ago. Barnes, does that Warren train leave at three?"

"It does," answered Barnes.

"Well, I must be in Warren to-night. Now for the fair. Young man," said he, addressing the writer, "I deliver a political speech at warren to-night, and you should come down and hear me."

He goes down stairs and enters a carriage in waiting, and twenty minutes later we distinguish his white hair playing in the breeze as mounted on a platform he is telling some two or three thousand people what he knows about farming. He commences by giving his hearers a description of the farming lands of the great West, and advises every one to own a farm. Then follows a lecture on cabbages and potatoes, directly void of the least trace of politics. The people try to draw him out on

THE STATE OF THE NATION,

But on political matters he is as dumb as an oyster. About forty minutes of "this sort of thing" and Mr. Greeley makes his bow amid a series of cheers. Turning to his brother he explains to him that it is necessary that he should be in Warren to-night and he goes to his carriage and is quickly driven to the hotel. Arriving at the door he keeps his seat, sends in for a little satchel which he left in his room and then driven to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad depot, he shakes hands with the Agricultural Committee and soon he and Barnes are off to Warren.

In talking to Mr. Greeley on the Presidential question we noticed "a something in his eyes" which seemed to say "well, I would be President if I would." He expressed a thorough detestation of Gen. Grant, and was not at all backward in expressing his disapprobation of the manner in which that gentleman managed affairs at Washington. "Grant must not be nominated," said Mr. Greeley to an old friend who called upon him, and he emphasized the remarks in a decidedly energetic manner. Mr. Greeley will return to New York this week, arriving on Sabbath, on Saturday morning.

Barnes Greeley, the brother of the distinguished stranger, is a farmer living at Corry, and presents a decidedly different appearance in face, feature and general "get up" to that of Mr. Greeley. He talks about crops and railroads, but maintains that

"HE AIN'T MUCH WITH THE PEN,

In his family the writin' all run to Horace." Mr. Greeley himself is very well preserved, and were it not for his silvered locks, one would scarcely believe him to be over sixty years of age.

The town of Greenville, comprising East and West Greenville, contains about four thousand inhabitants, we are told, and to all appearances is destined to be one of the most flourishing places in Western Pennsylvania. On all sides are seen new buildings of brick and wood, while the stores and hotels present every evidence of lively trade.

IN THE SHENANGO VALLEY.

The principal rolling mill is that of Charles Westerman & Co., which is turning out about ten tons per day of hoop, guide and bar iron. This mill has sixty employees, and is now running day and night in order to fill the demands of its patrons. The woolen, flour and saw mills are all being run to their utmost capacity, and the stores appear to be all driving a very flourishing trade.

We happened while in Greenville to day to meet Mayor Dickson of Meadville, Mr. James Ford, the cashier of the First National Bank of the same place, and Mr. C. C. Hull, a prominent Meadvillian. The gentlemen all speak quite flatteringly of the mercantile interests of their city, and state that business there is quite brisk and improving daily. The people generally, from all quarters, appeared to favor the nomination of Mr. Greeley for the next Presidency and, in the presence of your correspondent, many of Western Pennsylvania's most prominent politicians assured him of their warmest support.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed for record in the office of Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, since our last report:

Patrick Shea to John Casey, September 4, 1871: 20x90 feet in Sharpsburg.....$700

Jacob Henry to John Landers, July 19, 1871; 20x80 feet in Allegheny.....$1,150

Richard Cowan to Mrs. S. A. Brokaw, September 14, 1871: 66x175 feet in Wilkins.....$900

S. B. Cluley to H. B. Wilkins, August 13, 1868; 19 ft. 11 inches by 128 feet in South Pittsburg.....$25

H. B. Wilkins to John Ennis, May 24, 1869; 19 ft. 11 in. by 128 ft in South Pittsburg.....$250

Trustees of the G. A. of the U. P. Church of North America to John Harper, September 7, 1871; 194 by 95 feet 8½ inches on Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, (adjoining Bank of Pittsburgh).....$6,000

D. W. Shaw to C. Shumaker, April 13, 1869; 60 acres in Indiana township.....$3,500

Griffith Clark to Joseph L. Lowry, September 24, 1871; 17 by 118 feet on Union street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,500

C. A. Armstrong et al. to W. H. Crump, August 14, 1871; piece of land adjoining McKeesport.....$2,000

James Irwin to John T. Wilson, August 22, 1871; 95 acre in Bellevue.....$1,200

Samuel Shaffer to Isaac N. Moore, August 8, 1871; lot 3, Negley's plan, Nineteenth ward, with buildings.....$,500

John Melton, Esq., to P. McQuillan, September 5, 1871; 20x90 feet on Colwell street, Pittsburgh.....$1,000

John Miller to Eliza B. Godfrey, September 15, 1871; 22x36 feet on Robert street, Allegheny City.....$1,000

Adam Hohman to John M'Cance, September 19, 1871; 4 acres on Herr's Island.....$2,500

C. F. Klopfer to George McConnell, August 14, 1871; lots Nos. 290, 291, 292, 293 and 294 in "Champion" plan.....$1,600

Julius Morganroth to John Kalbfell, August 1, 1871; 22x120 feet on flight street Seventh ward, Allegheny city.....$1,000

Mrs. Annie N. Davidson to Mrs. Kate Stuart, March 20, 1871; sex200 feet on Craig street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,000

James Craig to Frank A. Hopper, March 13, 1871; 25½x100 feet on Colwell street, Pittsburgh.....$1,000

Fire in Birmingham.

Last night about eight o'clock, a fire occurred in Birmingham, resulting in the total destruction of a frame dwelling on Carson, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, occupied by George Leppert. The loss will reach $2,000, upon which there is an insurance of $1,000 in the Germania Insurance Company. The flames communicated to the adjoining house, occupied by Ignatz Reber, which was damaged to the extent of $500, which is fully covered by insurance.

The Reception to General Ekin at Elizabeth.

The reception tendered to General Ekin by his old friends and neighbors of Elizabeth was one of which the General may well feel proud. The late hour at which our reporter arrived in the city this morning compels us to defer the publication of his report of the affair until to-morrow.

TAMMANY.

Distribution of the Printing—Dunn Not Arrested—Condition of the City Finances—Meeting of Workingmen.

NEW YORK, September 28, 1871.

THE PRINTING.

Deputy Comptroller Green has determined to distribute the printing of his Department, formerly done by the New York Printing Association, among a number of printing establishments.

DUNN NOT ARRESTED.

The report of Thompson L. Dunn, the well known Tammany politician, being arrested for suspected complicity in the voucher robbery, proves to be incorrect.

MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.

A mass meeting of the workingmen has been called for Saturday evening, to take action on the proposed suspension of work in the public parks.

CONDITION OF THE CITY FINANCES.

William A. Booth, Chairman of the Committee of Citizens, has written a letter to Mr. Green, Deputy Comptroller, asking for the best estimate he is able to prepare of the condition of the finance department, its wants and resources to the close of this year's business. In reply, Mr. Green states that the estimate of the payments required to be made by the city and county are $34,290,070; the estimated receipts are 22,337,818. There will be required for the redemption of bonds due January 15, $6,360,100. The Comptroller says there is no data in the Comptroller's office from which to arrive with accuracy at the amount of deficiencies likely to exist at the end of the year in the several departments in excess of the amounts appropriated to them respectively.

THE SUITS AGAINST THE CITY AUTHORITIES.

Civil suits will be commenced against the city authorities and other parties for the recovery of the money alleged to have been illegally and fraudulently paid out of the City Treasury. Processes will be served upon the respective parties to-morrow.

OHIO STATE FAIR.

The Attendance Immense—Pittsburgh Honored.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., September 28.

To-day has been a crowning triumph for the Twenty-second Ohio State Fair. The attendance was immense. The contest for agricultural and separating grain machines will be continued until to-morrow. W. E. Griffith, of Alliance, O., received the first premium on the double shovel plow and horse cultivator; Aultman & Taylor on the the threshing horse power, and Russell & Co. on the clover huller. Kentucky was awarded the third premium on gentlemen's horses, and Washington county, Pa., principal honors on fine wool sheep. Dithridge & Son, of Pittsburgh, carried off the prize on lamp chimneys and reflectors.

POLITICAL.

Secretary Boutwell's Cincinnati Speech.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, September 28, 1871.

Secretary Boutwell addressed a very large gathering of Republicans at Mozart Hall in this city tonight. He commenced by reviewing and contrasting the history and works of the two great parties, and wound up with a most elaborate exposition of the financial policy of the administration. The speaker was listened to with marked attention, and frequently applauded.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Joshua F. Moore, a wealthy citizen of Jacksonville, Ill., committed suicide yesterday. No cause assigned for the deed.

There was not much excitement at Salt Lake yesterday. Reports are expected from Brigham Young. No such arrest has been made, although it is expected even by the leading Mormons, Brigham is resolved to meet all the charges that are or may be brought ag ainst him. As a law abiding citizen he will offer no opposition to his arrest.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Beeves to-day 76 cars at Communipaw, 61 at Weehawken, and 54 at 42d street and Tenth street, or 2,400 fresh, besides several droves stale animals. Trade very dull; old stock lots unsold and prices low as last week; 6@12c as the extremes, most sales being at 9@11c. Texans sold scarcely well at all; Illinois steers a shade higher; one sold at 11c; 4 cars same weight 9½c on scales. Bcavs ills. 1,051 net lbs@11½c; 2 cars extra Kentucky 8¾, net 11½@12c; market closes bad.

Sheep number 6,000 to-day and selling slowly at rather easier figures, or 5½c for fat lots so 8c the ohio, and 7¾c for fair lots; 10c for choice Ohio; 4½@5c for poor to fair. Calves 7@8c. Canada lambs 7½c, with car 9½ the State at 6½c, and 2 cars Canada 7¾ at 8c.

Hogs to-day 8,800 and market weaker, live selling 1 car 20c from 6@6¼c on scales, and 1 car 5½ and 1 car State at 6½, dressed are worth 8@9c, the extremes.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

	Cents.
Wm. Allison, West Alexandria, Pa.	3
L. L. Allen, New Bedford, Mass.	3
S. A. Barnes, State Lick, Pa.	3
Collection Department, New York, N. Y.	3
Miss A. Cobb, Brookiyn, N. Y.	3
Josephine Drexler, York, Pa.	3
John E. Howard, West Bridgewater, Miss.	3
Miss A. Georgis, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Isaac Loyd, Oil City, Pa.	3
Lailey & Co., M. C., Columbus, Ohio.	3
Mitchell, C. S., Fredericktown, Pa.	3
Mooney, Bernard, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Noble, Annie E., Carrick, Pa.	3
Justice, Zatenaid A. O., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Knight, Kate, Latrobe, Pa.	3
Ross, James F., Sharpsburg, Pa.	3
Sellers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	3
Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co., New York, N. Y.	3

UNITED PRESBYTERIANISM.

Meeting of the First Synod of the West—The Reorganization of Westminster College—Reports, Etc.

The Synod reassembled at nine o'clock, and was opened with religious exercises. Roll called. The reading of the minutes was postponed.

Rev. A. G. Wallace presented the following:

WHEREAS, The Synod of Ohio seems to have withdrawn from the support of the Seminary; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Seminary be instructed to report on the propriety of asking the Synod of Ohio to release its interest in the Seminary, and if judged expedient, to report a draft of a communication to the Synod of Ohio on the subject.

The paper was referred to the Special Committee on the Theological Seminary.

The Special Committee on the Theological Seminary submitted a report, which elicited a protracted discussion. The last part of the report in reference to the salaries of the professors was re-committed with instructions to report some form of action. The remainder of the report was then adopted. By the action the Synod dissents from the interpretation the act of the Assembly put upon the clause in the form of government defining the power of the Assembly over seminaries, declared to transfer the election of directors to the Assembly.

Revs. D. Goodwillie and J. G. Wallace and Dr. T. S. Mahon were elected Directors for three years.

Rev. Mr. Blan presented a resolution relative to the consolidation of Westminster College, which was referred to the Special Committee on the Theological Seminary.

On Motion, Rev. Mr. Collins and Messrs. Lucius Osgood and James Leech were added to this committee.

In the afternoon a memorial was read from Allegheny Second Mercer Presbyteries, in favor of the formation of a new Presbytery. Referred to the Committee on Rills and Overtures.

The Synod now proceeded to consider the report of the Committee on Education, in reference to the reorganization of Westminster College. After a protracted discussion the report as amended was adopted.

The present Board for Westminster College having fixed a time for the election of a President of the College, a resolution was introduced by the Synod direct that the election be postponed until after the organization of the Board. The resolution was adopted.

On motion, a committee was appointed to nominate new members of the Board.

After the transaction of some miscellaneous business the Synod adjourned.

ALLEGHENY LIBRARY.

Meeting of the Library Association—Proposition to Establish a Free Library.

In response to a call by the President Mr. A. Leggate, the Allegheny Library Association held a public meeting last evening in the library room, City Building, for the purpose of taking into consideration the feasibility and propriety of establishing a free library. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. Dale to the chair and appointing John Walker Secretary.

By request of the Chairman, Mr. Leggate gave a brief but clear and concise statement of the objects for which the meeting had been called, and afterwards gave a brief history of the origin of the present Library Association. He then referred to the fact that the Association had been under a cloud for the past two years, which had worked greatly to its injury in a financial point of view, in consequence of the proposition of the City Council to turn it out of the room now occupied. It was not necessary at this meeting, however, to waste time in discussing the matter, but he thought some plan should be adopted for raising a sufficient amount of money to endow the Library, so that the interest on the fund would pay the current expenses and keep up the supply of books.

Mr. Phipps thought from $20,000 to $25,000 could be raised for this purpose by subscription, which, if judiciously invested, would be sufficient to keep up the Library and pay all expenses.

On motion of Dr. Mowry Messrs. Phipps, Leggate and Harbison were appointed a committee to prepare a plan for establishing and conducting a public library, to report at a subsequent meeting of the Association.

After some further discussion the committee were instructed to ascertain the views of the City members of the Association relative to the establishment of a free library.

Mr. Leggate stated that Prof. Hay, a practical chemist who has established a laboratory in the city, had agreed to give a course of lectures before the members of the Association, the first lecture to take place Wednesday evening next.

The meeting then adjourned to assemble at the call of the chairman.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A LARGE amount of local matter is unavoidably crowded out, in this issue.

CONDUCTOR George Flinn and "Little Jim," his *aide de camp* give every satisfaction to the patrons of the F. & E. R. R.

The Republican County Executive Committee meets this afternoon at two o'clock. Every member should attend.

THERE will be a Republican mass meeting this evening at Wilkinsburg. Several good speakers will be present.

A MAN named Spencer, of Enon Valley, while out hunting, accidently shot himself. The wound is not considered dangerous.

MR. J. M. HALL, the well known piano dealer of this city, took a first premium for Decker Bro.'s pianos at the Greenville, Mercer county fair, yesterday.

MR. ROBERT PHILLIPS raised on two acres of ground at East Liberty this season, six tons of Catawba grapes. Mr. Phillips is a delicious flavor, and the clusters very large and full.

MARGARET NEIL, a well known female vagrant, was lodged in the lock up in a wagon last evening. She was too drunk to take care of her infant, a babe, and officer Aisbuck it to his house to be taken care of during the night.

In using carbolic acid as a disinfectant, the proper proportion of acid is one ounce to a quart of water. The latter should be of a boiling heat when the acid is put in, as when used in cold water it instantly crystallizes.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* says: The Commissioners have about completed their arrangements for erecting a building for the Allegheny county workhouse, where they will be boarded for $1 50 per week, and made work for their health.

THE following item we find in a Louisville paper: "A negro named George H. Pauline was married to a white woman named Araminta Martin by the Rev. Aaron Crosby, colored pastor, at No. 1,203 Acres No. 300 Acres: No. 6, 450 Acres, and No. 7, 412 Acres. No. 2 adjoins the celebrated Possition Mines. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are in the same range of the Possition Mines, have the same seams, and by some considered a Superior Coal. On several of the lots the Railway runs close by the out-crop of the veins, and no grading will be required except the opening and so. Those are part of the Lands known as the Hardman, Phillips Estate, and now owned by Morgan, Hale & Co. For terms and further particulars inquire of

E. C. HUMES,

President First National Bank of Bellefonte, Pa., and

ADAM HOY,

Attorney in fact, Bellefonte, Pa.

THE SECOND RALLY.

Grand Mass Meeting in the Allegheny Diamond.

Addresses by James M. W. Newlin, A. M. Brown, J. Vannote, and Miles S. Humphreys.

Last evening the second grand Republican rally was made in the Allegheny Diamond. Notwithstanding the fact that the evening was very chilly, a large crowd was in attendance, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed. The A. P. Calhoun band furnished excellent music to enliven the occasion.

The meeting was organized at seven and a half o'clock by the election of the following officers:

President—Alfred Slack.

Vice Presidents—T. J. Burchfield, Joseph Meyers, Colonel George Gerst, Hugh McNeil, Roland Jones, Dr. F. Harstmeyer, B. Pulpress, Joseph Walton and L. H. Eaton.

Secretaries—The reporters of the press.

The President, after making a few remarks, introduced Mr. James M. W. Newlin, of Philadelphia, who delivered a very interesting address, of which the following is a brief synopsis:

ADDRESS OF MR. NEWLIN.

Mr. Newlin said that he brought to this city from the oak of Brotherly Love a hearty greeting, and with it the certain promise of a great and glorious victory in October next. In this city, over the combined forces of the world, the flesh and the devil, will be enthroned the Democratic party. [Laughter.] The Republicans of Philadelphia will send the State ticket across the mountains to this city with such a rousing majority, as will bury the Democratic party so deep, that the trump of the Archangel will be unable to rescue it. The speaker then referred to the great victory achieved this year in the city of Wilmington, which had always been the hotbed of Democracy. If the Republican party can gain any thing in the State of Delaware, and they have accomplished wonderful things here, they are surely, as has already been done in other States, be successful throughout the whole country. In this State the Democratic party is a singular position, as it is utterly demoralized, because only a part accept the new departure. It is natural to say that this party is going to pieces. For this very reason, the Republican party should watch them. The Republican party can only hope together by the cohesive force of public thunder, but it arose out of a sense of indignation of great evils which were being perpetrated under Democratic rule. The great characteristic of the party has been to uncompromisingly fight against all oppression and evil. It saw the evil of slavery and wiped it out. It wiped out the rebellion.

One of the means the Democratic party has used to throw Republicans off their guard is to endeavor to make them believe that this campaign is only a local issue. But the fact is that this campaign will settle the question of 1872. This year we elect a Legislature which will apportion the State for the next ten years. Another dangerous phase of the party is that they have no policy. They come in the light of croakers. They call the present taxes Radical taxes, but they don't say how the debt was created which necessitates these taxes.

Take any single issue of the day; take the administration of General Grant for the last two years and a half, or the domination of Congress through Grant, because one of the greatest triumphs of Republican domination is that the Executive has become what the Constitution intended him to be—the simple instrument of the congressional will. When Andrew Johnson left the Presidential chair what was the condition of the country. He was so busy with what was called "my policy" that he had no time to attend to the wants of the people. The result was that the taxes were onerous, the national debt was not reduced, the Indians were in a state of warfare, in the Southern States life and property were insecure, and the civil service was greatly demoralized. What is the present condition of the country under the undistinguished auspices of the Republican party? The national finances are in a most healthy condition, the national debt has been reduced one-eighth, and taxes have been greatly reduced; the army has been reduced in numbers; the civil service has been reorganized, and where there was waste now there is economy; where there was fraud and corruption now there is integrity and strict performance of duty; where there was insecurity of life and property now there is peace and safety.

Another dodge of the Democratic party is that they come to you in the role of reformers. Is not this in direct antagonism with their former record, as the character of the government of New York city. Look at the unbushing audacity of Tammany. The bill for carpeting the Court House alone is such as to what the bill should be for carpeting the whole of Central Park. They spent $700,000 for thermometers. This is the way the Democrats govern a city financially. The speaker then closed by urging upon all to support the Republican party, which is the party of freedom and progress. The speaker was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address, and retired amid much enthusiasm.

ADDRESS OF MAJOR BROWN.

Major A. M. Brown was next introduced by the President, and was greeted with three hearty cheers. He commenced by saying that Allegheny had always stood true to the Republican party, and he hoped that in the coming election the county would go up as great a majority as in any of the previous elections. In referring to the "New Departure" of the Democratic party, the speaker remarked that this was only meant to attract Republican voters, but they would not gain anything by this dodge. The Democratic party would have to be disorganized, and there could gain any Republican voters. The speaker then referred briefly to the financial policy of the Republican party that prevailed wherever the Democratic party was in power. He then noticed at some length the history of the Republican party, and it has accomplished, showing that the aim of the party had always been to legislate for the good of the country, and thus should receive the support of honest citizens.

Brief addresses were next delivered by Mr. J. H. Vannote and Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, which were well received. The meeting then adjourned after giving three rousing cheers for the Republican party.

SHOCKING DEATH

By the Careless Handling of a Cartridge.

Yesterday afternoon, a man named Anton Simeon, residing on Eighteenth street, in East Birmingham, met a sudden and terrible death, through the reckless handling of a ball cartridge. He had been out gunning, and on returning to his boarding place, the "Coachmaker's Home," went into the kitchen. Here he began fooling with some grains of powder into the cooking stove, to show a little girl how it burned. He finally prepared to throw in such a quantity that frightened an elder sister of the little girl, who was present, and attempted to take the powder away from her. In an instant after there was a terrible explosion, which filled the room with smoke. Simeon went staggering out into the yard, walked a few steps, and fell dead. On examination it was discovered that a cartridge ball had penetrated his thigh, below the groin, and passed upwards along the body, lodging into the body, lacerating the flesh in a shocking manner. The entire course of the ball was not followed, as it was apparent to the physician that it had caused death. The deceased was an unmarried man, aged thirty-two years, and worked at Hogel's brewery. The cartridge was of the kind known as the "metallic case" cartridge, and the supposition is that it had been discharged in his pocket by the explosion of powder therein, ignited by the explosion caused by the powder he had thrown into the stove.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

The Great Family Newspaper.

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TERMS.—The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is furnished to subscribers at $2 00 per year. In clubs of ten, $1 75. In clubs of twenty, $1 50, and one copy gratis to the getter up of the clubs. Sample copies sent free.

Address THE COMMERCIAL Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

COAL LANDS

FOR SALE.

2,756 Acres of Bituminous Coal Lands

On the Tyrone and Clearfield Railway, in the vicinity of Peale and Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., are offered for sale in lots as follows: No. 1, 1,450 Acres; No. 5, Acres, No. 3, 329 Acres; No. 4, 1,203 Acres; No. 300 Acres: No. 6, 450 Acres, and No. 7, 412 Acres. No. 2 adjoins the celebrated Possition Mines. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are in the same range of the Possition Mines, have the same seams, and by some considered a Superior Coal. On several of the lots the Railway runs close by the out-crop of the veins, and no grading will be required except the opening and so. Those are part of the Lands known as the Hardman, Phillips Estate, and now owned by Morgan, Hale & Co. For terms and further particulars inquire of

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President First National Bank of Bellefonte, Pa., and

ADAM HOY,

Attorney in fact, Bellefonte, Pa.

SECOND WARD.

A meeting of the Vigilance Committee of the Second ward, Allegheny, was held at the School House on Tuesday evening.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. George Hutchinson to the chair, and James Hunter acting Secretary.

The object of the meeting being asked, the Secretary read the published call, and in a few remarks set forth the necessity of organizing immediately, as the other wards are already at work, while the Second as yet has not even had a meeting.

Mr. Robert Dilworth, of the County Committee, being present, was called upon and made a strong and forcible speech, urging immediate action, and suggested the propriety of appointing block committees at once. Mr. Crow thought the appointing of block committees had better be postponed until a more full meeting could be had.

Mr. Sprague suggested that as the Vigilance Committee had the power to add to their numbers, they proceed at once and do so, when the following names were added:

Josiah Lowe,	J. C. Plumer,
Samuel Crow,	R. W. Waddle,
W. Douglass,	Sol Sims,
W. Marshall,	A. Gray,
Chas. Davis,	Dr. J. Kirker,
F. Grubbs,	Samuel Park,
Samuel Williams,	J. Ashworth,
W. Swain,	R. Blackstock,
John Ashworth,	John Ramsey,
R. Patton,	C. F. Rearing,
John Beatty,	F. Lemon,
Nick Miller,	James Rood,
W. Adams,	D. Dennison,
James Wilson,	S. Sholes,
H. Davis,	T. Ward,
S. Geyer.	Andrew Sarober.

On motion adjourned to meet at the School House on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at which time a full and thorough organization will be effected, and there will be a full turn out of the Republican voters of the ward.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH, September 28, 1871.

The Republican Vigilance Committee met in the office of Justice Barker. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Wm. Negley, President and Wm. M. McCombes Secretary, after which the following Committee was appointed on Naturalization: Nicolas Rice, John A. Jones,
Adol Leible, Richard Williams,
Richard Thomas, Andrew Sarober.
John Richardson.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED ON REGISTRATION.

H. B. Miller,	Wm. Henry,
J. H. Mulholland,	Wm. Culp,
Wm. McComtes,	Jacob Loker,
John Sweeney,	Thos. B. Morgan,
J. C. Johnson,	Jacob Vitherstain,
Wm. Ford,	Wm. W. Thomas,
Martin Able,	James McNeeley,
Henry Rolle,	Sidney J. Beauf,
David Lloyd,	Matthias Weyher,
Richard L. Jones,	Joseph Chambers,
John Phillips,	George Noble,
M. M. Schneider,	Daniel Lloyd,
W. E. Jones,	John Nichols,
E. C. Carsley,	Andrew Shore,
Wm. Gray,	Walter Smith,
Wm. Bowman,	P. H. Kraft,
Joseph Fisher,	Charles Engesser,
Samuel Simpson,	Ezra Barrett,
L. T. Aunks,	Christ Goldner,
Wm. Stark,	James White,
James Peyers,	Esquire Tettley,
James McQuillen,	John Lorhman,
Wm. Dennis,	A. B. Bailey,
Robert McDonald,	John Morris,
Thomas Richards,	Thomas Neeley,
John A. Stapf,	Peter Deil,
James Hunter,	Benj. Weiertick,
M. F. Canny,	David S. Davies,
E. B. Grapevine,	George McKenzie,
Nicholas Highman,	Alex. McKee,
John G. Jones,	E. B. Wills.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCES.

| | |